

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

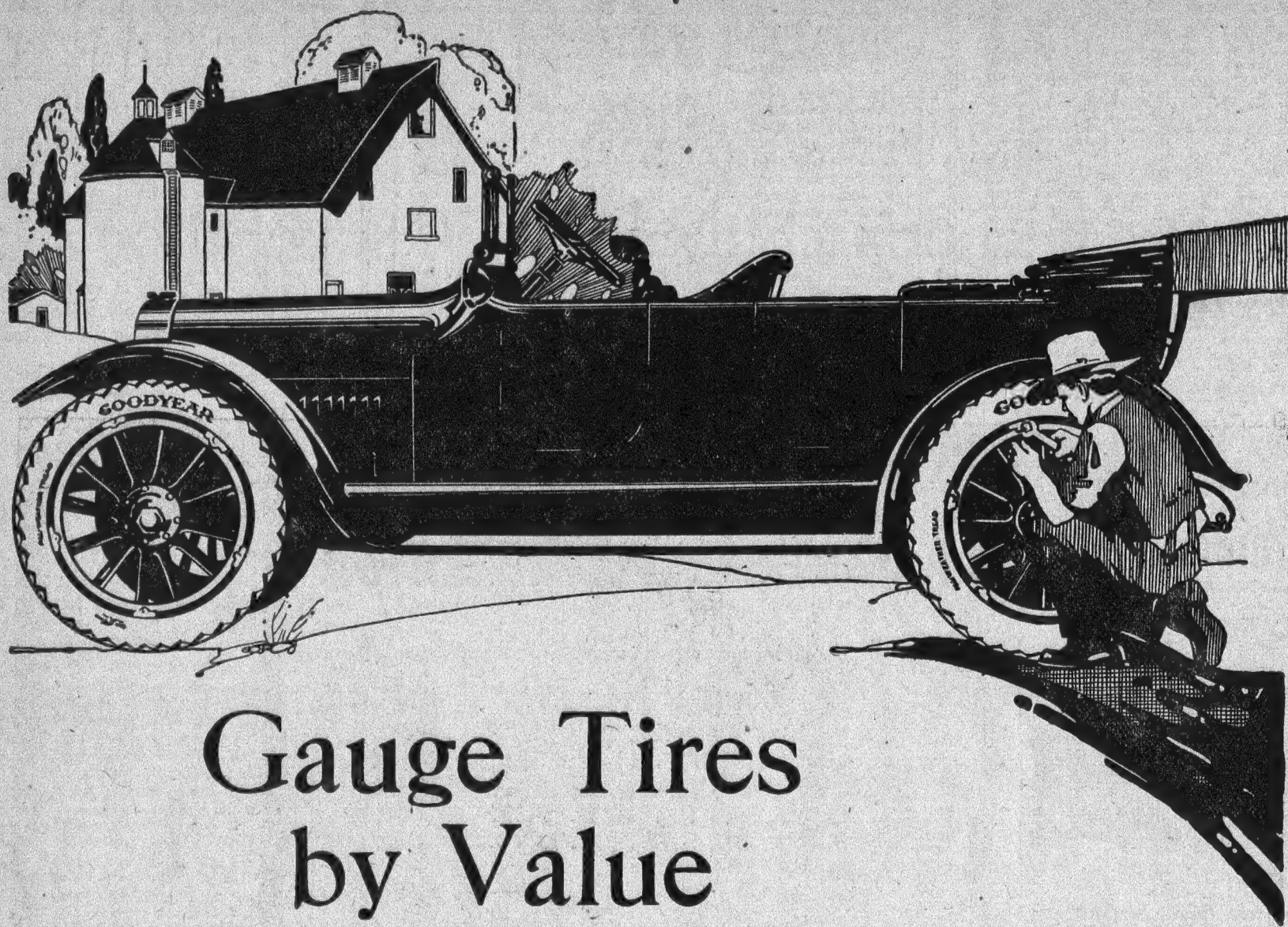
Winnipeg, Man.

August 13, 1919

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Circulation over 64,000 Weekly



Gauge Tires by Value

The last man on earth to be fooled into buying poor tires should be the farmer.

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GOODYEAR
MADE IN CANADA

A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittance should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal note, postal, bank, or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



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GEORGE P. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager.
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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

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These special terms have been arranged to meet the convenience of the farmers of Western Canada. In addition we make possible still greater savings for larger cash payments.

This is your opportunity to secure a brand new piano—the one you have wanted in your home for so long—at a rock-bottom price. Write for further detailed propositions on any of these well-known makes:—

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Consisting of a few Choice Bulls which should be at the head of good herds. Females in calf, or calf by side, of the best breeding, imported and home-bred Rams and Ewes from best English flocks.

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Dept. X, LONDON, Ont.
World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery.

THE GUIDE POST

Mutual Harvest Help

In most parts of Manitoba crop conditions are reported good, while heavy losses are reported from sections of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The result will be a demand for a great deal of harvest help in Manitoba, while there will be a number of farmers in the drought-stricken area who will be seeking employment. In order to assist in bringing them together The Guide will publish, free of charge, brief announcements from farmers requiring harvest help and stating wages, and will also publish, free of charge, brief announcements from farmers in the drought-stricken areas who are looking for employment during harvest. Parties in each case should make their statement as brief as possible and give their correct post-office address, as well as their nearest railway station and the name of the railway. Address all communications on this subject to "Harvest Help," Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

MEN WANTED

Thomas L. Evans, Bangor, Sask., wants an experienced farm help. Wages: \$50 to \$65 and board. Work till freeze-up.

J. M. Coubreay, Crandall, Man., wants good man, must be able to run binder and be handy around separator. \$175 for two months. State experience.

Norman Chenoweth, Angusville, Man., could use two men. Wages \$75 a month. Men needed in district also, as crop prospects excellent.

H. L. Abrams, Box 145, Elbow, Sask., wants married couple without children, to work until freeze-up. \$110 a month, with board and lodging.

J. G. Stewart, Cartwright, Man., farm one-half mile from town, wants man, will pay going wage.

J. H. Hooper, Sperling, Man., wants a man from now till plow stops; also harvest hand. Will pay going wage for good help.

Joseph Comte, N.D. de Lourdes, Man., wants experienced farm help. Will pay man from \$75 to \$80, or \$8.50 per working day.

John E. Duxbury, Elkhorn, Man., wants experienced man for farm at once. Wages, \$75 a month and board, with work till freeze-up.

C. B. Richmond, Mather, Man., wants good harvest hand at once. Wages, \$4.00 per day.

Cecil B. Connell, Box 142, Neepawa, Man., wants two men to harvest, thresh and plow. Will pay going wages.

F. H. H. Lowe, Ninette, Man., wants a married couple, without children preferred, but no objection to small ones.

To take charge of dairy farm; both must be good with cows and man with machinery. Mechanical milker and gas engine used. No outside field work except threshing. Wages \$600 per year; house-rent, garden and fuel free. Can start at once. Apply, stating age, nationality and qualifications.

Geo. W. Wylie, Allan Hills, Sask., owns an Aultman and Taylor international engine. Wants an experienced man to repair engine and separator, also to run engine for threshing. Will pay good wages to first-class man.

Alf. Bullock, Maidstone, Sask., wants a man to take care of farm for \$50 per month.

H. J. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man., wants man for balance of season (8 months) at \$8 per day or \$75 per month, with board.

WANTS WORK

Ed. D. McPherson, Dolcy, Alta., in dried-out district, wants good job of harvest and threshing. Expects good wages; state if railway fare paid or not. Says number in district willing to work if conditions suitable.—Railway Station, Edgerton.

William Bush, Glen Ewen, Sask., says two or three men want job through harvest and threshing in English settlement in Saskatchewan or Manitoba. Experienced in farm work. State wages.

J. F. Adam, Marengo, Sask., work wanted for 5 or 6 men with teams till freeze-up. Also first-class woman cook, 3 years in cook car.

NEW REDUCED PRICE VICTOR RECORDS

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Owing to the new contracts made with the world's greatest artists, such as Caruso, Gluck, Homer, Melba, etc., "His Master's Voice" Red Seal Records can now be retailed at new and greatly reduced prices—as for example:—

Red Seal Record, No. 88127, the famous **Celeste Aida** by Caruso, formerly \$3.50, now \$2.00; **No. 88073**, **Lo, Here the Gentle Lark**, Melba, formerly \$3.50, now \$2.00; **No. 896201**, the magnificent **Sextette** from **Lucia**, formerly \$8.00, now \$3.50; **No. 87107**, **Abide With Me**, by Gluck and Homer, formerly \$2.50, now \$2.00.

Write to us for particulars of any desired Red Seal Record.

Perfect Victor Records

Any Victor Record listed in Canada mailed to any address. Delivery guaranteed.

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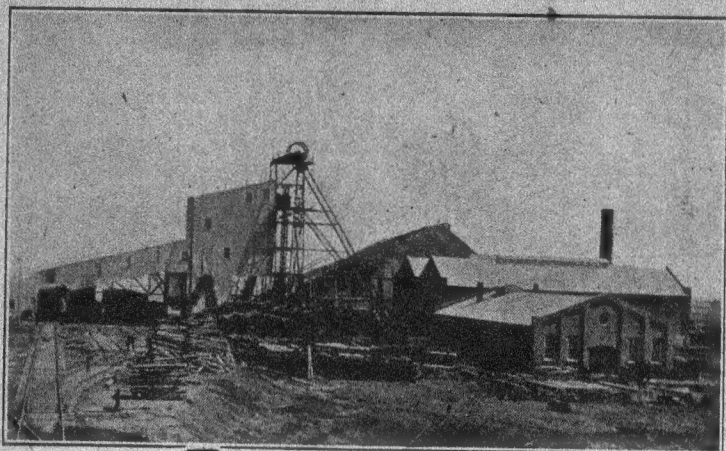
Cattle Poke



Guaranteed to hold the wildest cattle and break them of bad habits. Does not interfere with feeding. Easily put on with any handy strap. Price, each, \$1.15 postpaid.

CROSSEN Metal Works Ltd., Winnipeg

Measuring Up Trees.—Forestry Farm.



*Vast Fuel Resources
in the Province
of Alberta*

COAL

ALBERTA'S GREAT NATURAL RESOURCE

During the latter months of last year the world's fuel supplies were being carefully reviewed with a view to increased production owing to the world shortage of coal.

It is remarkable, in face of this situation, that so little has been done to develop the vast fuel resources in the province of Alberta, where it is estimated that there are deposits of one thousand and sixty billion tons of coal.

Both the great classes of coal are mined in these coalfields, steam and domestic. The areas in which the steam coals are mined are the Crow's Nest Pass, Canmore, Mountain Park, and Pocahontas districts, while the domestic coals are mined in the Lethbridge, Drumheller and Edmonton districts.

It is only within recent years that any appreciable development of the coal industry has been carried on. The small extent of the development is to be regretted, not only on account of the fuel situation in general, but also that this industry is undoubtedly not only a national but even an Imperial source of power and energy, and its exploitation, in addition to being desirable as far as Western Canada is concerned, is also in the interests of the Empire as a whole—providing, as it does,

a field for the employment of a vast number of men (which, during the demobilization period, is a very considerable factor) and of considerable capital.

Alberta Coals Have Given Satisfaction

Proof of the statement is shown by the increased production from 346,649 tons in 1901 to 6,148,620 tons in 1918, while the number of men employed in 1918 was 10,209 as against 832 in 1901.

While the greater proportion of this increased output of coal has been taken in the three prairie provinces, which are, after all, only what might be termed the immediate home market, quite a considerable quantity is now being shipped into the United States for consumption there.



*Government of the
Province of Alberta
The Mines Branch*

The Grain Grower's Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 13, 1919

The Liberal Convention

The national Liberal convention in Ottawa last week, at which delegates from all parts of the Dominion assembled to choose a leader and formulate a declaration of policy, was the first national convention of either of the two old political parties since the Conservative party platform was formulated at Halifax in 1908. Before that date there had not been a national convention of a political party since 1893, twenty-six years ago, when the assembled Liberal delegates, under the leadership of Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, and with their eyes fixed on the shining ideal of "free trade as they have had in Great Britain," pledged the party to the policy of a tariff for revenue only as the immediate objective to be fought for.

Last week's convention at Ottawa has produced a platform which is, of course, progressive in its declarations. In W. L. Mackenzie King a leader has been chosen who is a year younger than the future Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in 1887, when he was chosen leader of the same party at the age of forty-six; Mr. Borden, by a coincidence, was forty-six when he was chosen leader of the Conservative party in 1900. Mr. King, while he is hardly so young in years that his opponents can bid him "tarry at Jericho until his beard be grown," still enters upon his leadership as a man young in public life. Laurier was nine years leader before he became Prime Minister; and Borden's years of service as a leader in opposition were eight.

There are many who hold the view that the choice of Mr. Fielding as leader would have given the Liberal party a better hope of success in the next Dominion general elections. On the other hand, it is to be remembered that the Conservatives greatly underrated Laurier when he was chosen Liberal leader; and the Liberals made light, indeed, of Borden when he was chosen Conservative leader. In regard to Mr. King, there is undeniably one thing which appeals to the imagination in the fact that he is the grandson of William Lyon Mackenzie, who was the leading spirit in the historic movement four-score years ago for democracy in Canada, which in its spirit had so much in common with the movement of the organized farmers today as a fight against privileged interests for justice and for equal rights.

As for the party platform framed last week at Ottawa, it is interesting to note how promptly the supporters of the Union Government have hastened to point out that in its tariff plank it falls short of the Farmers' Platform in laying down against protectionism no declaration of principle. In its specific demands for tariff reductions it is not as comprehensive as the Farmers' Platform, but follows the same lines, which may be said also of other proposals of fiscal reform in the new Liberal platform. If it were necessary at the present moment to go into further comparisons there are several things that might be said; it might, for example, be pointed out that the declaration in the Farmers' Platform for Senate reform finds no counterpart in the new Liberal platform, though a strong declaration for Senate reform stands in the Liberal platform framed by the convention of 1893. The Liberal Government which took office in 1896 forgot that pledge, just as the Conservative Government which took office in 1911 forgot the strong declaration for Senate reform which stands in the Conservative platform framed at Halifax in 1908. Such have been the ways of political parties.

An interesting incident at the convention

in Ottawa last week was the very brief speech contributed to the discussion of the tariff resolution by Kirk Cameron, one of the delegates from Montreal, described in the news despatches as a manufacturer. He said, as reported in the newspapers, that "it was not good political tactics or strategy to make specific promises in regard to the tariff," and that "such tactics in the past had cost Liberals dear." Another delegate who, in reply to Mr. Cameron, said that "the people were tired and sick and nauseated with political strategy," was cheered by the convention. There will, however, be some Canadians, not all of them in the West, who, in considering the new tariff platform of the Liberal party, will remember the even-more-radical platform adopted by the same party in 1893. They will recall also the fact that the 1893 tariff pledges were "more honored in the breach than the observance." And then they will consider the fact that the Liberal party of 1919 contains an influential element of high protectionists whose tariff policy is the same as that of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. And the final result of all these considerations will be a reflection upon the uncertainties of party politics.

The Price of Wheat

Sir Robert Borden, last week, issued an official announcement that no minimum price for the 1919 wheat crop had been fixed by the government. He further stated that the Canadian Wheat Board which was about to be appointed by the Government to handle the marketing of the crop would be the body to set the minimum price. Following the premier's announcement the personnel of the Wheat Board was named by the Government on August 8. The chairman is James Stewart, of Winnipeg, who for the past two years has represented the British Wheat Purchasing Commission in Canada. On the new board the organized farmers of Canada are represented by H. W. Wood, president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture; John Z. Fraser, of the United Farmers of Ontario; and F. W. Riddell, of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. The grain trade is represented by F. O. Fowler and W. H. McWilliams, of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and N. McLeod Patterson, of the Fort William Grain Exchange. The millers are represented by W. A. Black, of the Ogilvie Milling Co.; W. A. Matheson, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co.; and C. B. Watts, secretary of the Dominion Millers' Association. Other members of the board are Joseph Quintal, grain exporter, of Montreal, and W. L. Best, of Ottawa, representing organized labor.

The first meeting of the new board will be held in Winnipeg on August 11, in order to organize its work for the handling of the crop. The board is empowered to make its own regulations for the marketing of the crop, as well as to set the minimum price to be paid to the farmers. No doubt the price will be named very shortly, as the present fixed price of \$2.24½ per bushel expires on August 15, and the Board of Grain Supervisors, which has controlled the marketing of wheat for the past two years ceases its function on the same date. Further reports to hand indicate a great shrinkage in the United States wheat crop, so that there is additional reason why the minimum price for the Canadian wheat crop should not be made lower than \$2.26 per bushel, which is the minimum price set by act of Congress for the American crop.

Plain Lloyd George

Every genuine democrat in the world rejoices that Lloyd George, instead of becoming a gorgeous Duke or taking a title of any sort, has (in order to gratify King George) accepted the simple decoration of the Order of Merit, which was instituted in 1902 by King Edward VII., and has been conferred on Bryce, Morley, Meredith, Hardy and other writers, on Crookes and Kelvin and other scientists, and on Elgar and other composers. After having given Great Britain and the cause of human freedom services incomparably greater than the services rendered in any previous age or in any land by any other statesman, he is still plain Lloyd George. One of his predecessors as Prime Minister of Great Britain, who began life as a commoner and ended as Lord Beaconsfield, once said in laudation of the Order of the Garter, "Thank heaven, there is no nonsense about merit in connection with it!" Since that was said times have changed more than Lord Beaconsfield could have dreamed of as possible.

Publicity Needed

One of the greatest needs in Canada is the need of full publicity about what is behind the high prices which make the high cost of living. The committee of Parliament which sat for a few weeks during the recent session brought out some enlightening facts; but a great deal more information is needed. For some time now the system for collecting taxes on excess profits has been in operation. There must be in the headquarters of that system, in the department of finance at Ottawa, a large amount of information which it would be decidedly useful for the people of Canada to know.

That information should be spread out in the open daylight before the people of Canada. And why should there not be issued at Ottawa also an annual blue book giving the amounts of income tax, above a certain figure, paid by individuals throughout Canada? It need not be an exceptionally expensive blue book, as blue books go; and as a means of making the returns from income taxation what they should be, it would be worth to the country many times its cost. Some day, before very long, it is to be hoped, there will be an organized articulate popular demand for publicity in action with these and some other matters of the public business—a demand which will not be without results.

The Cost of Living

The high cost of living is today the most menacing problem in every land under the sun. In the United States, in Great Britain, in France and in other countries in Europe this problem is being vigorously grappled with. President Wilson has dropped his work of mobilizing public opinion against the politicians who are working to prevent ratification by the United States of the Paris covenant, and is throwing his whole weight into action for the reduction of the cost of living and the punishing of profiteers. In Great Britain, drastic action to bring prices down and hold them down and to punish profiteers is being resorted to. In Canada, as in every other land, the high cost of living is a crushing burden to the great mass of the people and the discontents it is causing are increasing daily; but the Government of Canada is doing nothing effective towards dealing with this formidable national problem.

What are the actual facts behind high prices? The truth in answer to this question

is the first thing essential to any effective dealing with the problem of the high cost of living. The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in answer to this question is hard to get at; but that is no reason why the Government of Canada should not use every means possible to get at that truth; and having got at it, then do its duty. We are told that profiteering is not causing all the increase in the cost of living, which would go on increasing even if nobody were profiteering, and that prices are the result of the complicated entanglements of a thousand and one causes, including the gold standard. But unquestionably there have been profits made from intrigue and graft, from conscienceless monopoly and price manipulation, profits wrung from the blood and tears of the nation, profits which have caused bitterness and violence and have imperilled the national welfare. There is need in Canada of full publicity in regard to all the causes of high prices, and need of relentless punishment of profiteering. It is no child's play in this country to challenge the tremendous power of the highly-organized big interests which have waxed great through protectionism and wield such immense influence in many ways, including their control of newspapers, by which they can do so much to thwart and discredit those who threaten their privileges. But we should have a Government which would not shrink from its patriotic duty. It is time for Ottawa to take a leaf out of the Washington book in this regard.

It is all very fine for the Minister of Finance to stand up in his place in the Dominion Parliament and tell the people of Canada that it is their duty to practise thrift. The Government itself has not practised thrift, nor has it done its duty of lessening the burden of tariff production, which in customs duties alone levies on every man, woman and child in Canada many times as much as is levied per capita on the people of the United States by the tariff in that country, to say nothing of the fact that for every dollar of customs taxation more than three dollars is paid by the Canadian people as a tribute to the protected interests in the form of increased cost of living.

Lusty, Greedy Infants

Journals like The Montreal Gazette and The Financial Times, whose editorial utterances are shaped to please the plutocratic mind, are busy now defending what the first-mentioned journal describes as "pyramiding in industrial stocks." They are highly indignant against members of Parliament who criticized the methods of the big tariff-protected corporations which have been making such huge profits. Says The Montreal Gazette:—

Economists, however, were not as prominent in the House of Commons last session as was desirable, and ranters were rather too much to the fore.

There is much strength being given in Canada today to cultivating the sympathy of the Bolshevik and the foolish.

Which is an eminently characteristic piece of comment by the journal named. Like the other journals which are defenders of the existing system of tariff privilege and high finance, The Montreal Gazette is careful to avoid any reference to the enormous dividends on watered stock, which does not represent any capital invested.

Take, for example, the Dominion Textile Company, which has recently had the searchlight of publicity turned upon some of the inner facts of its history. That corporation was organized in 1905. Preferred stock was issued to the companies it took over, and the favorite device was adopted of creating millions of common stock, mostly water, as a pledge of its faith in the future. The net earnings in the past fiscal year were \$3,434.

752. After deducting rentals, bond interest, preferred dividends and war taxes, and making ample allowance for depreciation and replacements, there was available \$1,559,888 as profits on \$5,000,000 of common shares which represented only \$500,000 in cash. The common shareholders got \$400,000, leaving a surplus of \$1,159,888, which was added to previous surpluses of \$2,189,194—a tidy nest-egg of \$3,349,082.

The \$4,500,000 of common stock for which not a dollar was paid has been quoted as high as \$119 a share. It was explained by the company's manager, under cross-examination before the investigating committee at Ottawa, that the company had bought raw cotton at \$22 a hundred pounds and the price had risen to \$36, but the company maintained that the benefit of this should go to itself, not to consumers.

A hugely developed, lustily greedy "infant industry" is this one, is it not? And there are not a few others like it, eagerly guzzling and swilling tariff pap in Canada's protectionist nursery.

For Government Ownership

The united railway brotherhoods of the United States, who, by their power compelled Congress in 1916 to pass the law bringing all the railways of that country under government control and operation, have declared against the return of the railways to private control and operation, and in favor of government ownership. "Yours for Government Ownership of Railroads" is the slogan printed across the top of each number of the Official Circular issued each month by the railway employees' branch of the American Federation of Labor.

A recent issue of that Official Circular has a cartoon showing a fat individual labelled "Private Ownership," with dollar marks all over his vest, being ejected from a rapidly-

moving train, each car of which bears the letters "U.S.A.," and about to land on his head in a snowbank. An article in the same issue says:—

The railway workers of the country will not be fooled by the camouflaged attacks on government ownership appearing like locusts everywhere in the public press. Neither will they be diverted from their course by trouble stirred up by railway officials who wish to discredit the present government control. They are going to receive such justice as the railroad administration is capable of rendering with its present handicaps, as great as those of the war period, and they are going to fight to a man to squeeze the parasitic speculators out of the railway business.

"Camouflaged attacks on public ownership" are plentiful in Canada, too, in certain newspapers and other publications.

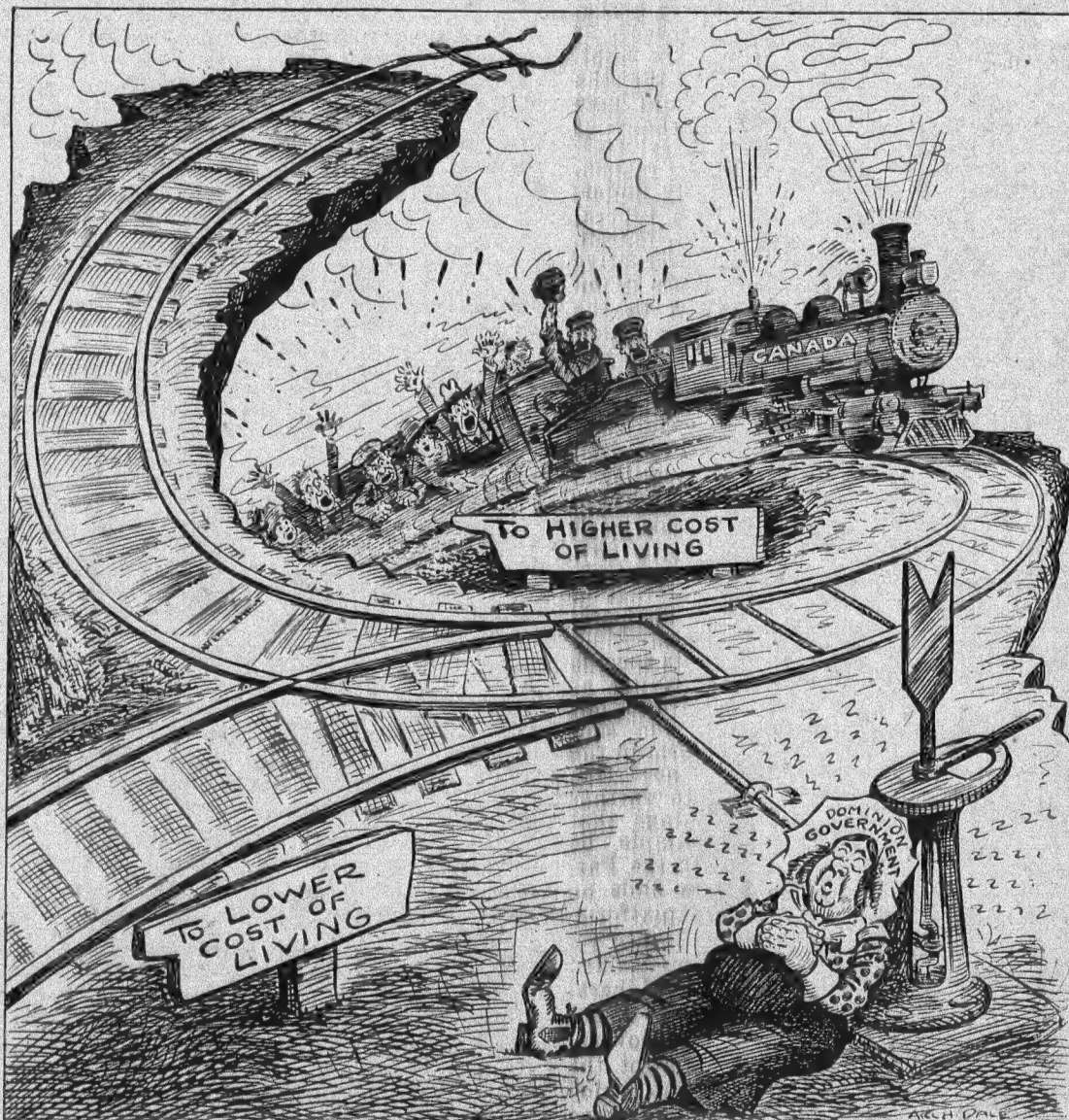
Tariff and Cost of Living

In the Business and Finance section of The Guide last week the tariff taxation levied in one year figures out at \$18.45 paid by every man, woman and child, down to infants in arms, in Canada, as against \$2.11 in the United States.

But by the time this \$18.45, which is the amount collected at the customs houses, is collected from the ultimate purchaser, it has increased by the addition of the wholesalers' and the retailers' profits, as a rolling snowball is increased. Thus increased, it is merged indistinguishably in the price paid by the ultimate purchaser, as part of his, and her, high cost of living.

And for every dollar levied in tariff taxation, an additional sum of more than three dollars is collected by the protected interests in increased prices on made-in-Canada goods.

On the pair of boots bought for the school-boy, on the blanket the mother buys for the baby's cot, on almost everything the family needs in the home, tribute is exacted by the protectionist system.



Asleep at the Switch



A Short Rest in a Busy Season

A New Truly National Policy

At the last meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture the following resolution was adopted: "The Canadian Council of Agriculture desires to express its appreciation of the courtesy extended to the organized farmers of Canada by the parliamentary liberal party at Ottawa in the invitation to send representatives to the National Liberal Convention, to be held in Ottawa, on August 5, 6 and 7. Inasmuch, however, as the organized farmers of Canada, affiliated through this Council of Agriculture, have never identified their institutions with the activities of any political party, we respectfully decline the invitation of the parliamentary liberal party. But in doing so we desire to take the liberty of sending to D. D. McKenzie, present leader of the parliamentary liberal party, a copy of the Farmers' Platform, supplemented by a memorandum, as an expression of views and policy of the organized farmers of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario, upon the present national problems of this country."

The following is the memorandum, which, in accordance with the foregoing resolution, was sent for presentation at the liberal convention:—

For Canada's Welfare and Progress

The Farmers' Platform is an attempt to define a new national policy for Canada. It is an indictment of that so-called national policy, under which the development of this Dominion has proceeded since 1879. While the Farmers' Platform sets forth the convictions of the organized farmers of Canada it is not intended as an expression of the self-interested desires of any one class of the Canadian people. It is an appeal to all classes, in behalf of national interests, based on the principle of equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

The fact that Canada is now confronted with national problems of unparalleled magnitude makes the present time most opportune for the serious consideration of such a policy as is set forth in the Farmers' Platform. The shock to the equilibrium of this country through the arrival of peace has been more trying and more unsettling than was the shock of war five years ago. Over 400,000 fighting men attached to military forces overseas, and over 300,000 men and women employed in factories and workshops, served Canada in the recent war. That vast army of servants and employees has been released from its war-time occupation, and thousands of people—mainly young men and women—are waiting to return to the peaceful pursuits of civilian life.

Material Cost of the War

On the other hand, the material cost of the war is now plain. At the end of the present year the net debt of Canada will be approximately 2,000 million dollars, or \$250 for every man, woman and child living in the Dominion. Five years ago, the national debt amounted only to \$45 per head. The

Declaration on the Farmers' Platform Issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and Sent to the National Liberal Convention at Ottawa

cost of bearing this greatly-increased debt, together with the amount involved in carrying on other departments in the nation's affairs will mean the annual charge of 400 million dollars. The minister of finance at Ottawa, after this year, will be faced with the necessity of raising money at the rate of almost \$50 from every living person in Canada in order that the nation's business may be conducted in a satisfactory manner. In 1914, the national revenue required for the administration of federal affairs amounted to \$21 per head of the population. It is clear, therefore, that with the war market closed, with the demand for many things which gave employment to men and women entirely absent, and with the world's system of international finance shaken and almost shattered, the problems of industrial development and reconstruction go hand in hand with the more human problem of repatriation. It is clear, also, that these problems demand of the government of Canada the consistent application of a national policy which will strive to create new sources of revenue by transmuting into negotiable wealth the vast natural resources now lying dormant in the pioneer and unpeopled districts of the country; and which, in doing so, will make fair and equitable adjustment of the burdens of taxation.

True Source of the Nation's Wealth

Because for 40 years the development of Canada has been subject to the influence of a national policy which has failed to recognize the true sources of this nation's wealth, the recommendations contained in the Farmers' Platform are concerned principally with questions of fiscal reform. For example, the first industry in Canada is agriculture; it is the economic foundation of this country. It is merely a hackneyed truism to say that the whole of Canada prospers in direct ratio to the prosperity of the farmer. And yet, the national policy of the past 40 years, about which so much has been said in Canada, has consistently ignored the real, true source of the nation's wealth. It has failed to recognize the proper place of the agricultural industry and the farming people in the life of Canada. By means of the customs tariff the very instruments of production with which the farmer or struggling settler has sought to develop the virgin areas of the country, have been taxed exorbitantly; and the result has been to handicap agriculture, to retard the economic growth of the Dominion. The excessive overhead charge, which the protective system has placed upon Canadian agriculture, also bears upon such other basic industries as lumbering and mining. All machinery employed in the development of the mines and

forests of Canada is subject to the same unreasonable and selfish system of taxation that affects the operation of the farmer and every other primary producer in the land.

The Crowding Into Cities

Concentration of population in cities has been the chief accomplishment of this so-called national policy. The facts on this question are indisputable, and they argue but one thing, namely, that if Canada is to succeed in finding her way through the sea of events of the next three years to solid ground, she must be guided in her course by a policy which is in truth, as well as in word, a national policy.

The latest reports of the Dominion census show a persistent tendency towards the growth of the urban centre, even in the agricultural provinces of the West. The increase of population in the urban communities has been more rapid during the past two decades than it has been in the rural districts; and in the old province of Ontario, where urban industry has flourished most, the rural people have been depleted and reduced in numbers. In the census of 1911, the urban population of Ontario was shown to have increased by 392,511 in ten years, while the rural population decreased 52,184 during the same period. In old Ontario in 1911, the urban communities represented 1,328,489 people, as against 1,194,785 people in the rural districts. Urban industry in old Ontario, stimulated since 1914 by the war, has increased further this marked inequality. Quebec's rural population from 1901 to 1911 increased only 39,951, as compared with an increase of 314,383 in the cities of that province. The rural population of the three maritime provinces were materially decreased, and in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the urban centres experienced comparatively large increases.

The Heart of a Nation's Problem

A later census has been published for the western provinces, and here it is shown that, as compared with 75.39 per cent. of the population being rural in 1901, the proportions in 1916 were 64.31 per cent. rural, and 35.69 per cent. urban. For a country, scarcely 15 per cent. of whose available agricultural lands are yet under cultivation, such a division of the population as is shown by these figures, is abnormal and unhealthy. In the census of 1911 the urban population of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was shown to have increased 92 per cent. during the previous ten years, as compared with an increase of only 52 per cent. in the rural districts. The recent census of 1916 shows that since 1911, this tendency towards expansion in the cities

of the West has continued. In Saskatchewan, the predominant agricultural province of the Dominion, the percentage of rural people in the population has decreased from 84.37 per cent. in 1911 to 72.79 per cent. in 1916.

These figures taken from the Dominion census reveal as clearly and as graphically as anything can demonstrate, the proportions of Canada's existing social and economic problems. It must be recognized frankly that Canada is, and will be, for years to come, a pioneer's country. Agricultural land is Canada's richest natural resource; the bulk of it lies in idleness and waste; the Dominion's greatest need today is people, living and working on the land. These three facts considered together, constitute a first lien upon the constructive genius of any government holding office at Ottawa.

A New Policy for Canada

The foundation upon which the old national policy was laid and has been extended was the protective tariff—the indirect method of taxation. Protection, favoritism, and the cultivation of special privilege in the administration of the national exchequer have been features of the national policy of the past 40 years in Canada. The line between public duty and private interests has been lost sight of in the work of tariff-making, which has unjustly burdened the primary and basic industries of the country, and thus affected the highest welfare of the whole people.

The bed-rock upon which the Farmers' Platform would lay a new national policy for Canada, therefore, is upon a low customs tariff, and upon the direct methods of taxation. The fiscal policy of Canada's future governments should aim at reducing the customs tariff to a strictly revenue basis. It should be inspired by the crying need of reducing the high cost of living and of production, occasioned by an effort to force production and trade into narrow, unnatural and uneconomic channels through the application of protective duties.

The war has proved the efficacy of direct taxation as the only wise fiscal policy yet devised for countries during a period of great stress such has been experienced in the past five years. The vital necessity of a sane program of reconstruction following the war will demand the adoption of the principle of direct taxation in Canada in a much larger measure than has been witnessed in this country in the past, even since 1914. While every other English-speaking country involved in the recent war raised the bulk of its revenue from taxes on property and income, Canada continued to depend largely upon taxes on consumption. In other words, Canada's fiscal policy has never ceased to spare capital and its earning at the expense of the great mass of consumers and producers. Comparison with countries, which, like Canada, have been free from the ravaging effect of war at home, such as the United States,

Continued on Page 35

Where West and East Meet

A Visit to Our Neighbors Just Across the Eastern Boundary of Manitoba—By R. D. Colquette.



Alsike Seed Clover In Bloom
T. H. Lewis, of the Oxdrift district, pointing out to Carl Sweet, of the Dominion Seed Branch, the field he has entered in the standing field crops competition.

THE true spinal column of the American continent traverses Canada diagonally. Crossing the international boundary in the region of the upper St. Lawrence, it angles up across Muskoka, Parry Sound and Algoma, rounds the north shore of Lake Superior, and then sprawls out into the dreary waste of western Canada's great hinterland. The Laurentian range, as it is called in the geography, is the oldest formation in this quarter of the world. It was once a pretentious range of mountains which would compare quite favorably with that infant upstart, the Rockies. But the glacial epoch played hob with its massive grandeur. The slowly-moving masses of ice ground it down and scattered its material far and wide, forming the great areas of rich agricultural land that stretch away to the south and west.

But as the glacier triumphed over the mountains, so in turn the sun triumphed over the glacier. When the ice sheet had retreated back past the remains of the Laurentian range, but while it still blocked the northern outlets, there was formed a great glacial lake, with a rock-bound southern shore, and on the north, the slowly melting glacier. What was then the bottom of this great body of water is now the clay belt of Northern Ontario, comprising some 16,000,000 acres along the lines of the National Transcontinental. To the south, and separated from it, though similar in origin, are oases of agricultural lands surrounded by a wilderness of rock and morass. One of these is the partially-developed farming district around Dryden, on the C.P.R., about 200 miles this side of Port Arthur.

Further south, across 100 miles of rocky wilderness, is another and larger stretch of rich agricultural land known as the Rainy River district. It originally formed the floor of an eastern extension of the glacial lake, Agassiz, which covered much of what is now Manitoba, and extended far south. When the glacier retreated far enough that the water could drain to the northeast most of Lake Agassiz was drawn away and only remnants, chief of which are the Lake of the Woods and the lakes of Northern Manitoba, are left. The Rainy River district is therefore a natural extension of the great plains. The topography of the country and the nature of the soil are similar to those found in parts of Manitoba.

The district representative system of the Ontario Department of Agriculture includes within its scope these two outlying western sections. One division, the Kenora district, extends from the Manitoba boundary along the main line of the C.P.R. almost to Port Arthur. Its main agricultural sections are the district around Dryden, the smaller agricultural area in the vicinity of Kenora and some settlements near Quibell, on the National Transcontinental. The other division extends along the north bank of Rainy River, which separates Ontario from Minnesota, from Fort Frances to Rainy River. Two graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College, D. J. Frejd and R. E. Cummings, have charge of the department's branches in these western districts, the former for Kenora, and the latter for Rainy River. They recently accompanied the writer over their respective districts, and pointed out the agricultural development and possibilities of the farming communities in which they work.

The Kenora District

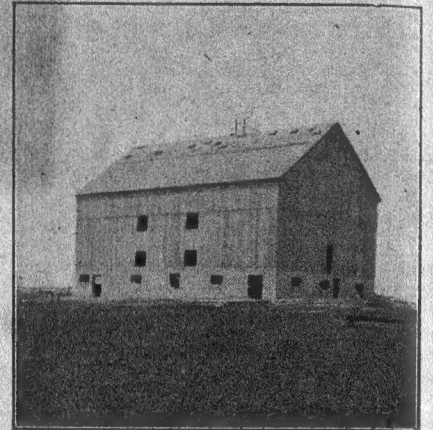
In the Kenora district there are about 800 farm homes, of which

600 have Dryden as the chief town. The other 200 are adjacent to Kenora. In the Kenora section the farmers engage principally in dairying and market gardening, while around Dryden, general farming is followed. Here the operations include clover and potato growing, stock raising, with considerable attention to grain production and some to beekeeping. Both sections are passing out of the "jack pine" stage. The farmers are seeing that they will do better to engage less in lumbering, and that livestock is the basis of success in agriculture. Homesteads are available, especially along the northern line. The settlement duties are similar to those required in the West. Six months' residence in each of three years, a 16-acre clearing and a house at least 16 by 20 feet are necessary before a patent is given. The Ontario government will advance a loan of \$500 after the settler has become well established. Farms are also available by purchase at what would appear reasonable figures to a westerner. A striking feature regarding both this and the Rainy River district is that the newcomers are largely farmers from the prairie provinces. Some of them are bringing in good outfits. Their object is to make permanent homes for themselves. To this end they are purchasing partially-improved farms, and in some cases adjacent wild land, of which considerable parcels, some of it South African scrip, is on the market.

The soldier-settlement scheme is also in operation, and a number of veterans are locating. In Ontario, the soldier settler has the personal supervision of the district representative, who, as a member of the soldier-settlement board, knows exactly what his qualifications are and what his financial standing is. The "district rep." assists him in securing his outfit. When he is settled on the land he visits him once a month and advises him as to the best farming methods to pursue under his special conditions.

Clover Galore

Any doubt as to the suitability of these New Ontario districts for the growing of red and alsike clover will be removed by a reference to the illustrations on this page. The reputation of the Dryden district as a producer of the finest quality of clover seed is now definitely established on a permanent basis. It is the farmers' leading cash crop there. "I know men who make more money per acre from clover seed last year off land that they got for less than a dollar an acre, than the fruit growers of the Niagara peninsula make from land that they have paid as high as \$600 an acre for," said District Representative Frejd. It was an easy matter to believe it as

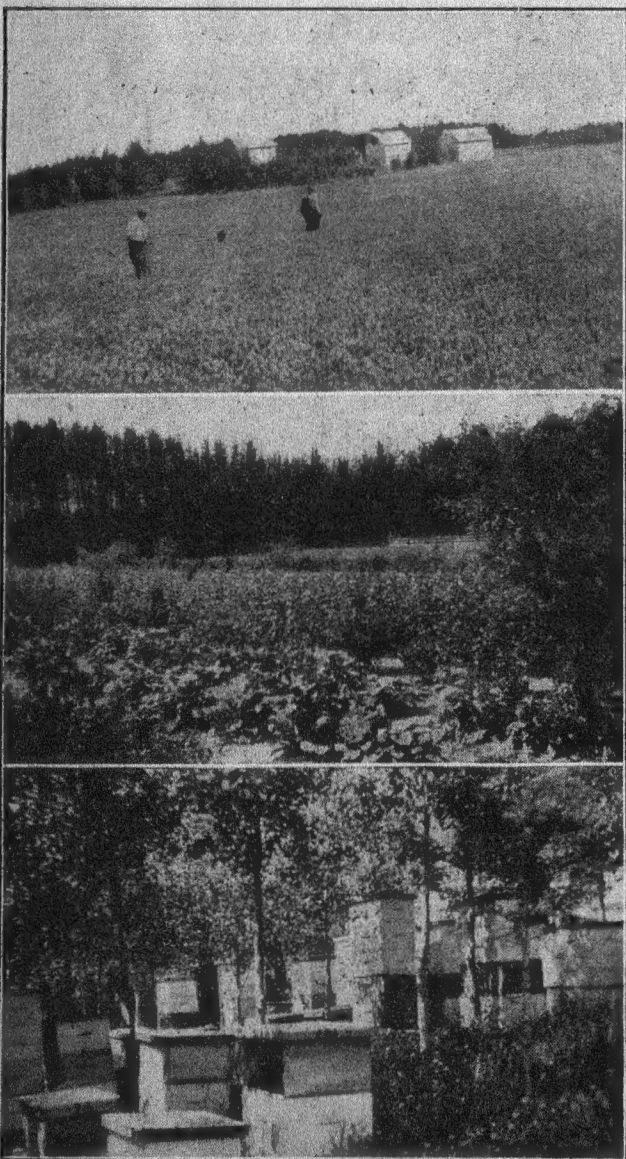


A Rainy River District Barn

This structure is typical of the new barns that are being built. It is 50 x 80 feet, with 10-foot basement and 22-foot posts. The timber and lumber were secured locally.

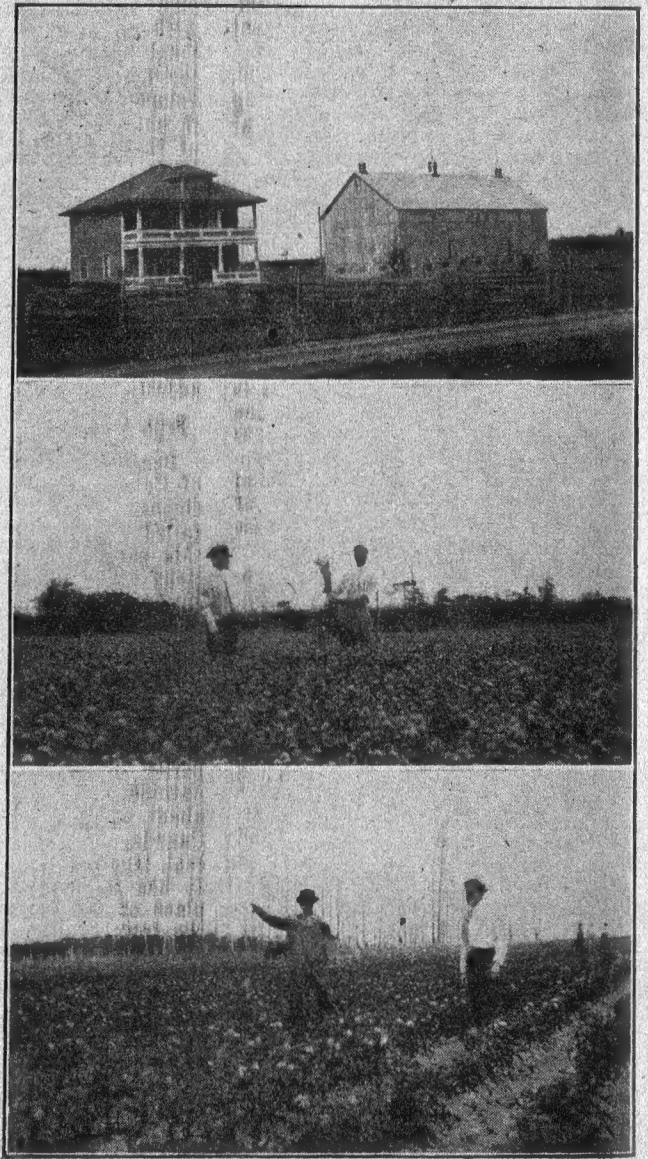
we looked at the fields of solid purple or white bloom which graced practically every farm. There is clover everywhere. It flourishes along the roadsides and is spreading from the clearings into the wild land on every hand. Needless to say, under cultivation it almost attains perfection. The farmers are taking good advantage of a crop that finds in their soil so congenial a home. They have formed an association for the cleaning and marketing of their clover seed co-operatively that is one of the most successful of its kind in Canada. It has 38 members. At Oxdrift they have erected a warehouse and cleaning plant in which an up-to-date cleaning mill is installed. A manager is engaged, and all supplies

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Scenes in the Dryden District of New Ontario

Upper, a field of Alsike clover in bloom. Middle, fruit and vegetable garden on the farm of Mr. Skene, north of Dryden. Lower, a Dryden district farmer's sideline. Over 100 hives are kept and four tons of honey will be produced this season.



Farm Scenes in the Rainy River District

Upper, Commodious house and barn on a farm near Emo. Middle, District Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture in a field of red clover. Lower, Mr. McCool and District Representative Cummings in a field of potatoes grown for the Old Ontario seed potato trade.

Regina's Record Stock Show

Splendid Weather Brings Great Crowds---Great Livestock Exhibit---The Show a Financial Success

THE Provincial Exhibition, held at Regina, from July 28 to August 2, broke all the records of previous shows held in the Saskatchewan capital. Splendid sunny weather, without any great, excessive heat, brought train load after train load of sightseers from all parts of the province. At the time of writing, the second last day of the exhibition, the paid attendance was close on the 80,000 mark, with a day and a half to go.

Harvest will be general all over, during the coming week, and farmers and their families were out for a good holiday, before their long fall work begins. From the livestock man's view point, it was a wonderful exhibition of numbers and quality in every breed. Never before at a Regina fair, has there been such classes of surpassing excellence in beef and dairy cattle, horses, sheep and swine, and never before has Regina witnessed a more spectacular livestock parade; while the super excellence of the individual animals, and the richness of the material displayed, was sensational for a Western Canadian livestock show.

The Judging Ring and Other Improvements

Regina has always borne the reputation of making the educational value of its livestock show its first consideration, and to this end has spent a very large sum of money in improving its judging rings, livestock barns and other buildings.

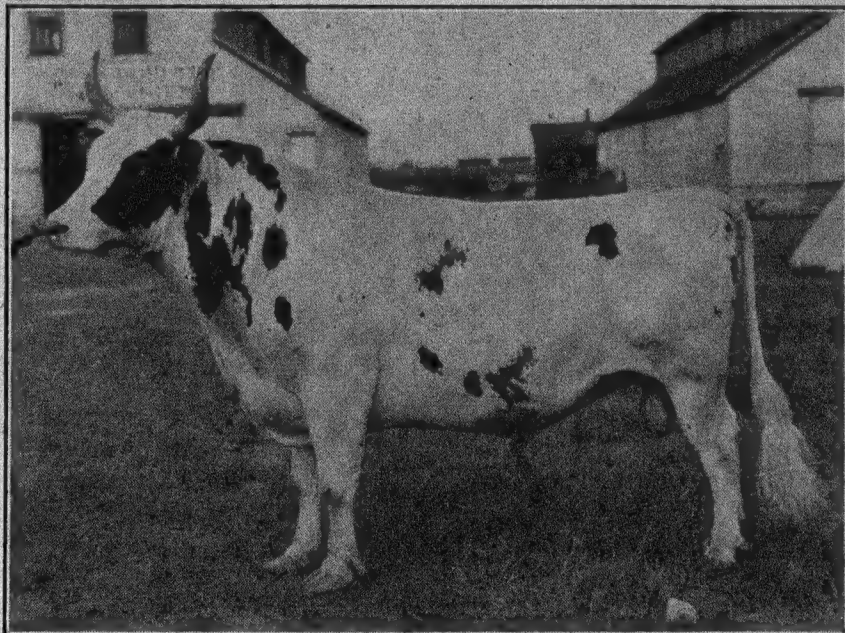
The new winter building could not be got ready for this fair, but will be in use at the Winter fair this fall. A splendid new cattle barn of white brick has been erected, and provides the very best of stabling room. Seats were laid all round the judging ring, and together with the stand were filled to capacity with interested spectators during the days on which judging took place. No one was too far away from the classes in the ring to be unable to distinguish for themselves individual merit in any animal; and the large boards showing the prizes awarded kept them conversant with the official catalogue all the time. Then when the judging was over for the day there was lots of time for the midway, the horse races, the auto polo, Sousa's magnificent music, and other attractions which the up-to-date and enterprising fair manager must provide, in order to cater to every class of visitor who pays his gate money, and which seem to be indispensable to the modern livestock show.

The Educational Side

But if there was lots of fun and frolic for those who wanted it, and all work and no play makes life on the farm what some people say it is; yet there were many educational features at the exhibition which should not be

overlooked. There was the University of Saskatchewan livestock exhibit, mentioned in our Saskatchewan report, and the Farm Boys' Camp, which, as in former years, provides for instruction to nearly 300 boys from all parts of the province. Capably looked after by John G. Raynor and J. H. Corbett, they judged cattle and horses; attended lectures, competed for prizes, under the direction of the animal husbandry professors of the Saskatoon University, and every boy will go home at the end of the week, enriched and invigorated bodily and mentally from his long-to-be-remembered week at Regina Summer Show. Then there was the seed grain exhibit, where one could find Seager Wheeler's Marquis wheat bearing its usual red ticket as the best of its section; the Industrial Building, where one could spend a whole day going over the wool exhibit, the egg exhibit, the experimental farm exhibit, the art department, the splendid machinery show, the school exhibits, the flowers and vegetables, the motion pictures, etc., and if these exhibits got monotonous, then there was the first-class poultry show, and if the spirit was willing could take in one of the best dog shows ever seen in the West.

The farmer's wife and his kiddies were also well looked after. There was the Women's building, attractively decorated, where demonstrations in kitchen canning, soap making, and egg



Burnside Lucky Sensier, Champion Ayrshire Bull at Regina. Owned by W. Braid, Oak River, Man.

Excellent as was Regina's 1919 Summer Fair, still better things may be looked for next year; and with that we pass on to the various departments of the livestock.

THE CLYDESDALES

The Clydesdale display here was very fair, fully better than at any of the previous shows on the circuit. Many of the horses were shown at Brandon, last

did not show preponderance of quality, although he stood on fairly good feet.

Three-Year-Olds

Taber had an easy win on Prince of Hillcrest, which moved more freely here than at Brandon last week. Martin was second, with The Scout, built on draft horse line, with a good top and legs. Third went to Falconer on Magic's Heir, a little straight in the hocks.

Two-Year-Olds

The first and second horses stood the same as at Brandon; Halpenny at the top, with Gleniffer Blend, and Taber second, with Command of Hillcrest. Gemmell was third, with Daleford Sensation, a colt with a good appearance, a nice head and neck, not too well furnished underneath, and a little flat in his rib, but with a youngster with a good deal of development and promise before him.

Stallion foaled previous to Jan. 1, 1916.—1, Wallace, Baron Wallace; 2, Falconer, Dunure Sparkling Hope; 3, McDougall, Halle's Surprise; 4, Heggie, Prince of Muirhouses; 5, Wilson, Southey Chief; 6, Kennedy, Squire Kelvin; 7, Dunlop, Nickel Silver.

Stallion foaled in 1916.—1, Taber, Prince of Hillcrest; 2, Martin, The Scout; 3, Falconer, Magic's Heir; 4, Stutt, Baron Mahomet; 5, Burgess and Sons, Farmer's Desire.

Stallion foaled in 1917.—1, Halpenny, Gleniffer Blend; 2, Taber, Command of Hillcrest; 3, Gemmell, Daleford Sensation; 4, Winn, Belbeck Bruce; 5, Stutt, Mahomet's Best.

Stallion foaled in 1918.—1, Halpenny, Hillside Baron; 2, Taber, Hillcrest Stamp; 3, Martin, Mont Airy Stamp; 4, Beelby, Baron of Aryle; 5, Warren, Bruce of Belbeck Farm.

Brood Mares

Three entries, two from the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, and one from J. E. Martin. The Experimental Farm was first and third with Moselle and Lovely Lassie. The first mare is in thin flesh, but she has beautiful bone and is of good size and weight, with a capital hoof head. The third mare has not got the same finish to her, and she is a good deal plainer. Martin's Fanny Mitchell, which was second, lacks scale, and she did not move extra well, albeit she is a typey mare.

Dry Mares

J. T. Forbes had an easy win on Miss Fashion, with her nice underpinning and beautiful feather. The Experimental Farm were second, with Doune Lodge Moss Rose, which moved only fairly well. Stutt had a nice big mare third, in Shallock Queen.

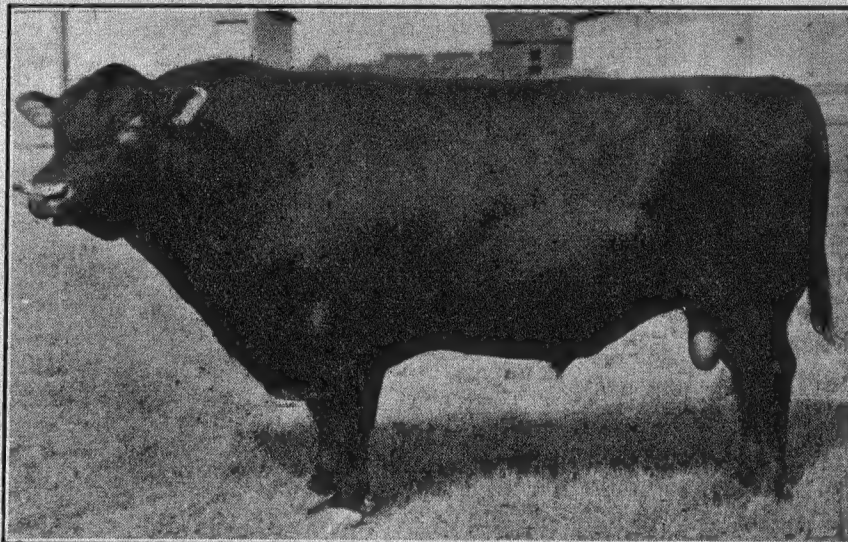
Three-Year-Olds

Archie Forbes had a handsome mare first in Darling Princess. She has a great deal of choice quality, and is particularly good in her well-sprung pasterns. He was also third, with Prairie Belle, big, fat and good topped, but an indifferent mover. The Experimental Farm had a good entry second, Maggie Currie, but she, too, moved badly.

Two-Year-Olds

The best class of the show. Heggie was first and third, with Golden Rose and Golden Blossom; both the get of Golden Youth. The first is a true Clydesdale specimen and was shown in great bloom. She has lots of substance without legginess; stands well, and moves better. The third has also a beautiful top, and fills the eye. Dougan had a true quality filly second in Lady Hopetoun; with the best of bone. Lewis was fourth with Adonais, a very sweet filly, but a little small.

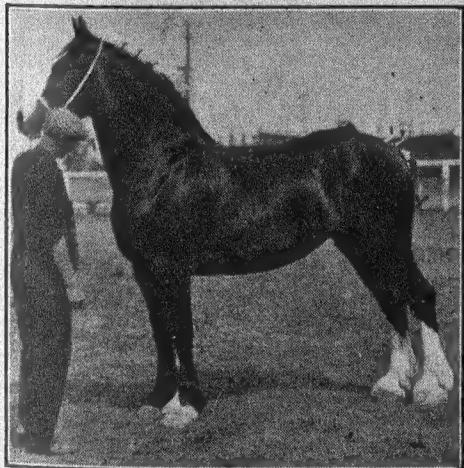
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Paul, Champion Red Polled Bull. Owned by Jean Du Luth Farms.

preserving were shown; where there were all kinds of labor-saving devices exhibited, and where the ladies from both town and country could get much useful information. There was also the baby nursery, which proved an inestimable boon to many a mother, who wished to see something of the show herself. A great deal more could be said of Regina exhibition if space permitted, and very great credit must be given Manager D. T. Elderkin and his capable office staff, as well as his energetic board of directors, for their kindly and courteous treatment of everyone, as well as for the splendid way in which every department was looked after and every event run off. And just here we have a good word for the livestock judges. Probably never before at any western fair has there been got together a body of men each and every one of them an expert in the breed he was called on to adjudicate.

It means a lot of satisfaction to the exhibitor to know that the man who is going to place the ribbons is an able exponent of that particular breed himself.



Miss Fashion, Champion Clydesdale Female, Regina Fair. Owned by J. F. Forbes, Grand Coulee, Sask.

United Farmers of Alberta

Re Feed Situation

CENTRAL office regrets to learn the very serious condition existing over a very large part of southern and eastern portions of the province, owing to the continued lack of rain. The situation is such that urgent action on the part of Dominion and provincial governments and all who can help to relieve the situation is necessary. The circular accompanying this gives particulars in regard to arrangements made for free transportation of feed and haying outfits and reduced rate for transportation of stock.

At the time of writing the provincial government is contemplating the purchase of 100,000 tons of hay in Ontario for resale to farmers in Alberta. Some reports of stock on the drought area being sacrificed are coming in. Up to the present time it appears that fair prices have prevailed on the stock yards in Calgary and Edmonton. There does not appear to be any justification for farmers practically giving stock away. Those who can consign their surplus stock co-operatively to the central markets should do so, and thus receive all there is in it. The United Grain Growers' livestock departments at both Calgary and Edmonton are exerting every effort to secure for the farmers in the drought area a profitable market for their stock, and so far have succeeded in shipping most of the stock, not ready for killing, back to farms in the north.

As was done last year, Central office will be glad to act as a medium of exchange between locals in the north and those in the south. Locals in the north where there is a surplus of feed for sale or where members are willing to take stock for winter feeding are requested to report the same to Central office. This information will be available for locals in the south which wish to get in touch with locals in the north in this manner.

The regulations in regard to transportation of stock do not include horses, and the provincial department of agriculture is endeavoring to promote a market for Alberta's light horses in Ontario, as there is practically no sale for small horses in this province at the present time.

Re Seed Grain and Relief

The provincial government has announced that road work will be provided by the government for settlers in the south, who will have to leave their farms to earn a grub-stake. Efforts are being made to get the C.P.R. to push railroad construction work in southern Alberta in order to provide work for settlers. It has also been announced that the government will undertake to supply seed grain in drought areas next spring.

Transportation on Hay and Cattle

Central office has pleasure in announcing particulars in regard to the above as a result of the arrangements made between the Dominion and provincial governments and the railways.

In order to afford some measure of relief to stock owners in areas where feed is short, arrangements have been completed whereby a free rate will be given on feed shipped into the drought area from northern Alberta or Saskatchewan and Manitoba, a free rate on the shipping of haying outfits both ways and a reduced rate on stock being shipped out of affected areas.

Must Get Certificates

The railway tariff provides that a stock owner will be entitled to the above-mentioned rates, provided he produces a shipping certificate from the provincial deputy minister of agriculture, countersigned by the Dominion representative. To secure this certificate, application should be made on proper printed forms, which may be secured from the local railway agent. It will be necessary for the applicant to secure from a bank manager or a secretary of a municipality a sworn statement as to the bona fides of the

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

application. The railway tariff is subject to the regulations herewith attached:—

1. The rate shall be applicable only to farmers or ranchers.

2. The rate shall be applicable only in cases where stock for which relief is sought has been owned by the applicant prior to July 1, 1919.

3. The rate shall not be applicable to owners of 100 or more head of cattle or to owners of 300 or more head of sheep.

4. Each applicant shall be entitled to ship not more than seven car loads of feed, and in case less is required, not more than two-and-a-half tons for each cow or work horse. (Five sheep to be equivalent to one cow.)

5. Hay shipped under reduced tariff shall not be sold without permission of the deputy minister.

6. No certificate shall be granted when the price of feed exceeds a reasonable market value, and when handling and profit exceeds a reasonable price.

7. Applicants may join in co-operative shipments of feed or stock.

Board of Grain Appeals

Some time ago our locals received a letter from the Fort William and Port Arthur grain exchange, Fort William, Ontario, asking their support in securing that the board of grain appeals be located at the head of the lakes, rather than in Winnipeg. Our locals were asked to write their member of parliament, asking him to use his influence in this matter.

For some time the Canadian Council of agriculture, representing the interests of the western grain growers, have been strongly advocating that the board of grain appeals be located at Winnipeg, which is the centre of the grain trade. The Winnipeg grain exchange also considers that the board of grain appeals should be located at Winnipeg. The Canadian Council of Agriculture believes that the benefits to be derived by the farmers from the board of grain appeals would be very materially lessened if the board of appeals is located at Port Arthur or Fort William, rather than at Winnipeg.

We have reason to believe that some of our locals wrote their member of parliament as requested by the Fort William and Port Arthur grain exchange. Some of the locals referred the letters to the Central office, asking for advice on the matter.

The circular letter which was sent out by the Fort William grain exchange was sent out unknown to the Canadian Council of Agriculture, or any of the farmers' organizations. This incident serves to illustrate the advisability of locals exercising caution in dealing with appeals made to them by outside organizations. Sometimes the appeals are couched in plausible terms but do not represent all the facts of the case, and, as in this case, the action requested would be in direct opposition to the action which is being taken by your Central office and the representatives of the organized farmers of western Canada as a whole.

Secretaries' Conventions

Owing to the political conventions it was not possible to hold secretaries' conventions this year, during June or early July, as has been the case during the last two years. It has been decided, however, to hold the convention again this year during the first week in November. Further announcement will be made shortly.

Honor Rolls

Central office has been receiving some inquiries from locals for illuminated

honor rolls on which to commemorate those of their members who have served overseas. We have secured prices on the same, and if locals desire the Central office to secure a quantity we can have prepared a special U.F.A. honor roll for sale to locals. Provided 100 or more locals order we could supply an engraved lithographed U.F.A. honor roll in three colors and gold, size approximately 14 inches by 18 inches, at a cost of \$2.00 each.

We will be glad if all locals which would like to secure such an honor roll specially designed for the U.F.A. would send in their orders at once to Central office, and as soon as 100 orders have been received we will be glad to place the order. If less than 100 locals order, the price will be higher, and we would advise locals ordering of the additional amount they would require to send before we place their orders.

Re Income Tax

From reports coming to hand at Central office, it appears that the provisions of the income tax are not clearly understood by many people. In discussing this matter with the inspector of income tax at Calgary, Mr. Thoburn Allan, Mr. Allan has offered the services of one of the travelling inspectors of the department to address locals and explain the working of the income tax to them. Those locals which would like to have a representative of the income tax department at one of their meetings should make application to Central office, and the request will be turned over to the proper quarters. The staff of the income tax department available for travelling work is limited, and if necessary they will have to try to arrange meetings in series, so as not to waste time. It would be advisable, therefore, to give a selection of dates, or suggest to the department that the inspector fix his own date.

Farmers Smile As They Pay Up

The organizers for the political campaign drive arrived whilst the U.F.W.A. was holding a dance to raise funds necessary to send their delegates to the convention, and the majority of the directors being present, we held an informal meeting to hear what the organizer had to say.

Enthusiastic is too poor an adjective to qualify the reception given to the request for a personal canvass of the district. We immediately picked our canvassers, and on the following Monday commenced the drive.

As I happened to be one of the canvassers I can speak at first hand of the results. I was astonished at the strength of the feeling in favor of immediate political action. Many of the men whom we, Oscar Johnson (my fellow canvasser) and myself, had to interview were at one time pretty strong party men, many were of foreign birth and not very long established in Canada; all of them were anxious for the election of a farmer to parliament. Not a single man we visited but enthusiastically agreed to vote for a U.F.A. nominee in the event of an election, and if the province is as solid as this district then indeed we need fear no party man, whether tory or grit. Only three refused to subscribe to the U.F.A. and The Guide. One of these does not read, another is by occupation a cattle-buyer and "loves us not, nor our organization"; the third—I do not know just what was wrong with him, unless that he had not yet all his crop sown. Yet even these promised their votes to a farmer candidate. Almost every subscriber to The Guide renewed for three years longer and every member of the U.F.A. that we interviewed paid up for next year as well.

\$25 Apiece If Needed

Several said: "Bit tied up now boys, come back later in the fall and I'm good for \$25 in addition, if you need the money."

It was in rare cases that we had to put up a strong talk; in most cases as soon as the man heard what we wanted and for what purpose he "dug down" with a smile.

I promise you there will be bonfires and rejoicing the day we elect a farmer in this riding.

Not only are the farmers solid for their man, but I found that a majority of the business men in the town were strongly in favor of our movement. Of course not all, but I have great hopes that all the west will be with us, and democracy, before many years are past.

A brief word of our friends in the Rowley local. They tell me that their success was financially greater than ours and equally as great in respect of percentage of members.

In the face of this, and granting even a small measure of our success to other locals throughout the province, who fears an election?

In two days the drive had been completed, with the result that our membership rose to around 90 and we added \$102 to our campaign fund.

It secured for us 51 members and for The Guide 34 subscribers; this on top of the 31 subscribers obtained in April.

Proud of the Ladies

From the reorganization of this local our members have been keen for independent political action. On April 3, one of our directors learned for the first time of the splendid offer The Guide was making to help locals establish the nucleus of a campaign fund, and gave the meeting an address on the subject, after which he solicited subscribers. In half-an-hour he had secured 20 new readers for The Guide, and subsequently one more, under that offer. It is regretted that we did not know of the offer sooner. Late in May we elected our delegates to the district convention at Calgary, nominating the full number allowed us. The ladies took similar action, and they were one of the few U.F.W.A. locals fully represented at the convention. We are very proud of them.

I believe I voice the feelings of our local when I say that the sooner the election the better we shall be pleased. —E. J. Garland, sec.-treas., Rumsey local.

Resolutions on Drought Situation

"Whereas, a serious situation now faces a large part of the farmers of Western Canada on account of repeated crop failures, in some cases extending over three years;

"Resolved that the provincial and Dominion governments be urged to take such action that no persons or companies be allowed to foreclose on a mortgage to such an extent that it will cripple a man's farming operations and leave him without a means of earning a livelihood;

"And be it further resolved that we urge upon the provincial and Dominion governments the necessity of immediate action in regard to relief for the farmers in regard to stock and feed for such, and work for farmers in need of same."—Harry T. Simpson, Secretary, Hanna U.F.A.

U.F.A. Briefs

Central office would like to hear from any locals which have made a success of canvassing for membership at their summer picnic. Is it possible to put on a membership drive in connection with the picnic without interference with the fullest enjoyment of the day?

Peace Day was celebrated by Prosper local in a picnic, which was one of the most successful ever held in the district. P. Baker, of the Altorado local, spoke on The Significance of the Day.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Three Weeks of Conventions

WHATEVER may have been the truth or error regarding the inability of western grain growers to "hang together" in the past, the success of the three weeks of conventions, which have just been concluded, is evidence of their realization of the fact that "unless they hang together they will hang separately."

Since the fatal days of the Patrons of Industry, during the last ten years of the closing century, and as a result of their co-operative achievements during the present century, a new ambition has animated the western farmers, which found remarkable expression in the 16 conventions which were brought to a close on the last Saturday in June, by the one which was held in the city of Regina and which was one of the smallest of the series.

As one who has had the privilege of attending 12 out of the 16 of these conventions the writer has enjoyed the rare opportunity of making the following first-hand observations.

The outstanding feature of the conventions was their sweet reasonableness, and their unity. Rumors of impending strife preceded some of them, notably in Wilkie and Rosetown, which were, respectively, the most largely attended of the series. At these two conventions the anticipated storm broke, but was merely another case of "The mountain was in labor and brought forth a mouse." During the early part of the Wilkie and Rosetown conventions there was manifest a strong determination to ignore the example of the previous conventions and nominate a candidate. This was particularly the case at Wilkie, which was very obvious at the commencement in the frequent protests against all formalities. Objection was taken to procedure and with surprising celerity discussions somehow switched around to a demand for nominating a candidate. In spite of the fact that about the middle of the first session a resolution had been adopted approving the recommendations of the Central executive, at half-past six, the convention being still in session, a resolution was introduced, demanding that, there and then, a candidate should be nominated.

Confidence in Leadership

The result of this attempt to blaze their own trails emphasizes afresh the confidence which the rank and file have in wise leadership. In some quarters there appeared to be a mistaken suspicion that the members of the Central executive were attempting the role of political bosses. But, after a thorough, and frequently, most animated discussion, the rebellious element was modified, with the result that in the final disposition of the resolution only three votes were recorded in favor of nomination.

At each convention the same desire to understand that no "steam roller" was being used was all that was necessary to bring them into line with the generally-accepted policy, the whole of the 16 conventions having accepted the wider vision of the more national outlook than the mere nomination of a "farmer" as a candidate, by a purely farmers' convention.

During the frequent and animated discussion of ways and means applause greeted every expression of a desire to depart from old party lines. An evident distrust of the old-time liberal and tory politics was manifested in the attempt at the Rosetown convention to exclude from nomination all party machine men, while at Wilkie this was even more manifest in rejecting from the constituency executive the name of a delegate who held the dual position as a member of the North Battleford liberal executive, as well as nominee for a similar position on the grain growers' constituency executive. The sincerity of this attitude was further emphasized at the evening session, in the fact that an attempt to replace the name by delegates from the district was decisively defeated.

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

Nothing Revolutionary

These conventions further demonstrated that the grain growers of the West are not revolutionary. If there was one fact outstanding it was in the consensus of opinion that in their fight for better conditions it must be conducted by constitutional methods. There was a frank and encouraging discontent with those who now control the political destiny of this Dominion. While "parties," "grits," "tories," and "unionists" alike were obviously obnoxious, as expressed in terms of partyism it was still generally realized and accepted that, in order to fight machine and partizan politics, their own machines must be in such perfect running order that all "cogs," "springs" and "replacements" must be available and ship-shape if they expected to win. But in the construction of their machine the accepted ideal was that it must be built on the broadest lines, to include all progressives, but narrow enough to exclude all who aimed to capture it for partizan purposes.

In the desire to make this new political movement sufficiently comprehensive there was a widespread feeling that the grain growers and labor unions have a common cause. It is true that at Saskatoon an attempt was made to put through a resolution denouncing "The red flag and the crimson creed, etc." But it was never allowed to be voted upon and was tabled. On the other hand, an address was delivered at Rosetown by a delegate from Elrose, which was well received, though not endorsed as practicable, that the farmers adopt the principle of collective bargaining, in alliance with the labor unions.

A Political Awakening

This distrust of old party machines, the desire to work along constitutional lines, without "seeing red," their amazing confidence in the conservatism and sanity of their leaders, together with a desire to know, as well as a willingness to be shown, is inwardly accepted as a cautious departure into a new field of activity and the distant rumblings of the discontent which is finding more violent expression on other portions of the civilized world.

There can be no doubt, whatever, that the entry of the grain growers of the West into the political arena, is their acceptance of Canada's challenge to stand for and institute a new political ideal, which is neither "grain growism," nor agriculturism, but national in its outlook, with "equal rights for all and special privileges for none" as its watchword. There will be some, of course, who have not caught the vision, which is to be expected. But those who are best able to express the association's ideals have caught a glimpse of that vision, and are already active in their efforts to bring about that change in the political life of Canada which will render to those who toil and spin a just and equitable share in the good things which their labor produces, but which, in the past, by common consent, has been exploited in the interests of the favored few.

Picnic at Colfax

On Wednesday last, July 9, the grain growers of Colfax held their annual picnic, which was one of the most successful of these already held. During the afternoon a baseball tournament was held, in which the towns of Sedley, Yellow Grass and Francis participated. The first two took the diamond in the first round, Francis having won the bye, and Yellow Grass had little difficulty in winning out. After supper, Yellow Grass and Francis played off for the finals, and the former knocked around the leather spheroid so recklessly that it was not long before specta-

tors were unable to keep track of the score, and when the game was called they were so far ahead that they were easily declared the winners.

Between the games the Women's Section of the grain growers provided in the Foresters' Hall a most sumptuous supper, which was so well patronized that late comers were compelled to be satisfied with canned goods, so much of the provisions having become exhausted.

Following the finals in the baseball a public meeting was held in the open air in front of the hall, which was presided over by E. Hilton, of Colfax, who was followed by a half-hour address from Geo. Broadley, of the Regina Central office, who, during his remarks, discussed the various activities of the association, especially referring to the trading, social and political features.

Following the public meeting, which terminated about ten o'clock, the young people secured the use of the hall and spent the balance of the evening in a dance. The proceeds of the picnic were larger than on any previous occasions, thanks to the forethought and hard work of the Women's Section.

Solving the Problem

One of the great problems facing Canada today is that of its foreign population. Much unnecessary difficulty has been created in its solution owing to the failure of politicians and others to rightly appreciate the situation. Instead of the helping hand and a manifestation of the brotherhood spirit, there has been political and commercial exploitation to such an extent that many of them, who might otherwise have been won over, have been antagonized.

It is all the more pleasing, therefore, to place on record the fact that there is not only a better way, but that it has been tested and found to produce results. This was demonstrated recently in the Percival district, when a deputation of about 100 Swedish residents of that district visited the home of A. G. Hawkes, vice-president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and presented him with a handsome gold watch, and a sum of money to Mrs. Hawkes, in recognition of their sympathy and service to the settlers in that district, which is largely composed of residents of the Scandinavian race.

People Rightly Used

The presentation, which took place on Monday evening, July 7, was made by Eric Strandland, of Percival, who feelingly referred to the kind treatment which he, as a boy, on coming to Canada 20 or more years ago, received at the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Hawkes, who also had extended the same kind consideration to other members of his people who had followed him to that district. In recognition of this sympathy and help, he presented to Mr. Hawkes the gold watch, and to Mrs. Hawkes a purse of money, with which she was asked to purchase something of her own choice, as their recognition of sincere appreciation.

Mr. and Mrs. Hawkes were taken completely by surprise, and after the former had suitably responded the evening was devoted to games and dancing. Refreshments, which were provided by the visitors, were passed around, and at a late hour a very pleasant evening was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

On Alberta Boundary

E. S. Whitley, sub-organizer for District No. 16, writes:—
"Just a line with the enclosed reports of the little tour I arranged into the south-west corner of this district, which proved very successful. The

territory lies just north of the Saskatchewan river, and close to the Alberta boundary. I spent from Saturday, May 24, till the following Tuesday in this vicinity, holding a meeting, Saturday night, at Chesterfield. Chesterfield was only partly organized, previous to this meeting, and we helped them complete their organization. There was a good turn out. The Farmers' Platform, and the decision of the grain growers to take political action was heartily approved. The same can be said of a meeting held at Langham the following Monday evening, when about 60 people were present.

One Large Local

"I spent the most of Monday motor-ing with Mr. Rivers of that neighborhood, along the western end of that district, some seven to eight miles from Langham, persuading farmers to attend the Langham meeting for the purpose of threshing out the question on which the community was divided, as to whether there should be one large local with alternative meetings at Langham and Maryfield schoolhouses, or of forming two locals, one for each point. The latter proposition was decided upon, and I think wisely, as they have plenty of material for two locals. Moreover, the country is somewhat rough, the farms small, and very few of the farmers owning cars makes it undesirable to travel long distances to a meeting. The Maryfield people decided on meeting the following Wednesday evening, for purposes of organization. I was unable to stay over for this, having arranged a meeting at Goldeye, 50 miles east, for Tuesday night. I think Maryfield will get along all right.

"Chesterfield, Langham and Maryfield purpose going in together for trading purposes.

Increased Membership

"The Goldeye meeting had a fine turn out. A number of new members were got that evening, a membership committee appointed, and a large number of new members were secured in the few days immediately following.

"It was practically virgin soil, but everyone was most eager to join up, and when political issues were broached they gave the most hearty approval of the Farmers' Platform and of taking political action.

"I count on 100 new members, at least, as the result of the above little tour. We have a German settlement to the south of this district. Kindly forward propaganda in the German language, as I think we can get them organized with such help."

Here and There

W. E. Kimber, secretary of Parkside Co-operative Association, reports that at a recent meeting of their association, a resolution was unanimously adopted that the P.G.G.A., as a body, enter the political field, and that this local take the necessary steps to organize without further delay.

Mound Hope Grain Growers' local, through its secretary, Andrew Jours, in writing to Central, says: "The Mound Hope local had the privilege of a visit from Rev. J. S. Woodsworth, who gave us one of the best discourses it has been our privilege to listen to, and which, personally, I think would be of inestimable value to all the farmers of Canada to hear."

"Mr. Woodsworth is showing in a very clear manner how the interests of the farmers, the returned soldiers, and the labor organizations are practically the same, and that it is to all their interests to pull together. Having heard Mr. Woodsworth for the three meetings he held here, I cannot see any reason why the opportunity to make use of his services should not be taken up by the grain growers' provincial executives. C. C. Davis, late director for this district was at the meeting at Mount Hope and agreed that it would be a good thing for the executive to take up."

Manitoba Grain Growers

A Word to Local Boards

LOCAL officers are urged to make it their business to see that the semi-annual report is sent in immediately. It is now two weeks since the forms were sent out. There seems no reason why nine-tenths of them should not be in hand now. As a matter of fact less than one-tenth are in. It is a matter for the secretary, but it is also a matter for every member of a local board. Will you not make it your business if you are on a local board to make sure that the report from your local is sent? Just call up the president and secretary and find out.

And another word. Some reports might be better filled out than they are. One has come to hand, just now, unsigned by anybody and bearing attached to it a cheque for a considerable sum of money as payment of dues, the cheque being drawn in favor of the United Grain Growers Limited. There is no ghost of an excuse for any secretary doing that kind of bungling. Our organization is not the United Grain Growers Limited. No membership dues are paid to that company. The reports we want are reports of local associations of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and they should be sent accompanied by any dues that may be owing to the office of that association, at 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg.

A Question Drawer

Have you any suggestions for the program of the next annual convention at Brandon? Any ideas of subjects that should be presented, subjects that should be omitted, people who should be heard, people who should not be heard, arrangement of the various features, plans that might give greater efficiency? If so, take half-an-hour and jot them down and land them in to the Central office that the board may get the benefit of them.

Has it ever struck you that your district, with its well-known reputation for musical talent, might work up and donate a chorus, or a glee club, to the provincial, or, if that is too ambitious, then a quartette that would work wonders in the way of enlivening and varying the program of the convention?

What do you think of the idea of designing a district banner, or standard, to be entrusted each year to your district delegates to Brandon, and to form their rallying point in the big hall? Not a glaring, gaudy affair with wild flourishes and misshapen letters that will be an eyesore and a reproach, but a neat, bright, artistic standard with an inspiring motto that every grain grower will be proud to acknowledge? Would twelve such brighten and improve the gathering, or would they be just what Robbie Burns called "tinsel show an' a' that"?

Do you think the association has had enough publicity and visibility? Would it be a good thing if every farmer who belongs should have on his farm gate a badge or plate indicating the fact? If so, have you a design in your mind? Should it be a straight plate with M.G.G.A. on it following the farmer's name, or would you prefer an eight or ten-inch circle, with golden sheaf in the centre as on the grain grower button? If your inventive genius runs along that line, send in your design and it will help along.

The Busy Housewife

What can the grain growers do to help her? Well, they are doing some things right now that are helping in very practical fashion. They are not only advocating reduction of tariff on labor-saving devices for the home but they are drawing the attention of many who had not thought of them before to the fact that there are such labor-saving devices. And in many homes where the wife and mother has been burdened almost beyond endurance, some relief is being given by the installment of an electric plant which does away with lamp cleaning, provides bet-

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

ter light for evening work, performs the drudgery of washing and milk separating and churning and butter mixing, and may even be extended to dish washing, and running the Victrola. Women in the grain growers' movement are concerned with bettering the lot of the farm woman of this and future generations. Get your women neighbors to come in and see what they can do for the movement and what the movement can do for them.

Campaigners' Field Notes

1. Who are the most interested workers in our association? One of our lady members in making her recent canvass for membership asked a new Canadian if he would like to join the association. He readily responded and gave her the last two dollars of cash he had in the house, intimating at the same time that as soon as another similar sum was available his wife would line up with the Women's Section. Such enthusiastic workers furnish the rest of us with courage to carry on.

2. Reports coming into the office indicate that many Women's Sections are the real live wires of the association.

Their financial accounts show large expenditures for patriotic, relief and educational work, but still larger assets which enables them to continue in their progress, while in the same locals there is noticeable inactivity among the men, and an empty treasury. Locals, attention, please! If you want a full larder why not invite the women to join your ranks?

3. A progressive village, with a progressive local is to be found at Lenore; electric lights illuminate the town of 175 inhabitants and electric lights are in all the houses. What a labor-saving convenience for the rural women! These women intend to strengthen their local by adding their numbers and energy.

4. A delightful afternoon was spent by two of our summer campaigners at the home of our Brandon district director, Mrs. Gee. Her house nestles in the valley of the Assiniboine river; about seven miles north-east of Virden. Beautiful scenery here attracts the eye, the river looping itself through the valley, luxuriant fields of grain and green meadows stretching on either side, and hills rising in terraces and sloping away in the distance; a charming spot for a grain growers' summer school.

Neepawa District Political Convention

Formulation of Plans for Aggressive Action to Secure Direct and Effective Representation in the House of Commons

In pursuance of plans formulated at the semi-annual district convention of the grain growers of the Neepawa district, a political organization convention met in Arden, on Monday, August 4. It was composed of delegates from local grain growers' associations situated within bounds of the Neepawa federal constituency for South End and Path Head on the south to Kelwood, and Amaranth on the north. Each local was given representation on the basis of one delegate to every ten members, hence the 95 delegates who registered at Arden represented very nearly 1,000 out of the 1,200 or 1,300 grain growers of the district. The fact that 95 farm people will leave the cutting of their grain at the opening of harvest gives some indication of how seriously the rural population is taking the grain growers' movement, and how determined they are to put into immediate practical effect the principles they hold. If there ever was any doubt about the farmers being in earnest, the events of these days are effectually banishing the doubt. Arden was frankly amazed at the numbers in attendance and the Neepawa district is justly proud of its record.

The convention was opened at 11 a.m. by R. G. Lodge, of Keyes, the president of the district association. Brief addresses on the general situation and the purpose of the convention were given by A. J. M. Poole, of Kelwood, and Ben Richardson, of Beaver, after which R. C. Fahrni, of Gladstone, was elected chairman of the convention and L. G. Thomson, of Arden, secretary.

The first business of the afternoon session was the appointment of a strong organization committee for the constituency. The following are the names of the persons chosen to constitute the committee: Mr. Skippin, Reifur; Mr. Robertson, Amaranth; Freeman Thorndarson, Wild Oak; Jno. McRae, Katrine; Thos. Hunt, Macgregor; Ben Richardson, Beaver; Fred East, Macgregor; J. Bennett, Pine Creek; T. Zachary, Austin; J. E. Thomson, Golden Stream; R. McCriston, Mayfield; Claus Cook, Gladstone; W. H. Belton, Plumas; W. J. White, Ogilvie; J. Griffiths, Tenby; A. J. M. Poole, Kelwood; Wm. Deacon, Birnie; Geo. Baker, Springhill; E. H. Turner, Arden; W. C. Boughton, Arden; Geo. Willerton, Neepawa; Geo. Little, Neepawa; T. H. Drayson, Neepawa; Alex. Rogers, Brookdale; R. Sharpe,

Edrans; Jas. Vann, Franklin; Austin Smith, Glenella; Mrs. A. McGregor, Keyes; Mrs. A. J. M. Poole, Kelwood; Mrs. Yerex, Springhill; Mrs. McNabb, Neepawa; Mrs. Fahrni, Gladstone. The committee was placed under the chairmanship of R. C. Fahrni, of Gladstone.

The work assigned to the committee was defined by resolution, as follows: "Resolved, that the committee now appointed shall have charge of preparations for a campaign in support of a candidate who will stand on the farmers' platform. They shall proceed to take all necessary steps to organize the whole of the constituency for this purpose, they shall formulate plans for the financing of the candidate to be chosen and so far as possible put them in operation, they shall prepare a pledge for the candidate and formulate the terms under which that pledge shall be held, they shall be empowered to call a nominating convention when they shall deem it necessary, the character of that convention to be decided by this convention and they shall have power to add to their numbers as new territory in the district is organized. The committee shall formulate any necessary constitution as our basis of operations and shall submit all their findings to the nominating convention to which they shall be responsible."

This was supplemented by a decision arrived at after long discussion that the nominating convention to be called at the will of the committee shall be a delegate convention with the same representation as at the present convention, i.e., one delegate to every ten members. It was generally recognized that as the grain growers will be held responsible for the whole conduct of the movement and necessarily saddled with any criticism or blame that may be attached to any of its operations, it is but wise to keep the control of these operations well in the hands of the association, neither delegating authority to a new "political" body apart from the association, nor creating any channel through which sinister influences might operate toward obstruction of its aims or disintegration of its strength.

The convention did not neglect the important question of the "sinews of war," provision for which was made in the following resolution: "That the convention instruct the committee to guarantee to the candidate nominated all legitimate expenses of the election outside of his personal expenses and

that a levy of \$2.00 per member be made on all grain growers in the district."

The question of the nomination of a candidate was not discussed, but the general feeling against linking up with others in the support of a partizan nominee was expressed in the following resolution: "Resolved, that this convention take a firm stand against the acceptance or support of candidates nominated by either of the old political parties. We believe that the time has arrived when the farmers of this Dominion should nominate and elect their own representatives on independent lines so that they will be free to support the best legislation before the house, irrespective of its source."

Some time was given to discussion of the government's action in handling the 1919 wheat crop, and in failing to make adequate provision for the soldiers who fought in the recent war. The following findings were recorded in connection with these: "Whereas, it is reported that the government have suggested setting the price of wheat for the 1919 crop at \$1.75 as a minimum at the lakes, which we consider is not fair to the western farmer as it is much below the value of wheat at the present time. Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the Neepawa district grain growers place ourselves on record as being in favor of the price being set so as to place the Canadian farmer on a par with the American farmer, and that all speculation in wheat be eliminated.

"Resolved, that this convention of grain growers of the Neepawa district place on record its sense of the injustice of the system, which (while it makes provision by the land settlement scheme for men who are in a position to go on the land) makes no equivalent provision for men who are not so situated; therefore, be it resolved, that we go on record as favoring a bonus to returned soldiers on the basis of \$2,000 for soldiers in active service from the second year of the war, with a graduated scale for shorter periods of service."

The evening session was devoted to addresses by W. R. Wood and John Kennedy. The former dealt with the objection frequently raised against the grain growers' proposal to pledge their candidates to the consistent support of the Farmers' Platform and with some characteristics of the new and better democracy which we hope to usher in. The latter discussed in illuminating and forcible fashion the problems of taxation, with especial reference to the evils and injustices of Canada's present system of indirect taxation. This convention marks an important stage in democratic progress in the Neepawa federal constituency and indicates that when next the testing time of a Dominion election arrives there will be good reason to expect that constituency to do its bit for true democracy.

Working Presidents

Two local associations were organized recently at points widely separated in the province, but at the close of the election of officers in each case incidents almost identical happened. The newly-elected president took occasion to make a speech. Neither of them spoke more than three sentences, but the vital and essential things were said. The speeches were something like this: "You all know I am no speech maker. I simply want to say that I will put the best I have into this work, and do all I can to make our local association a success."

Those words spoken by men in whom their communities had confidence, had possibly more effect than anything else said at the meetings. They indicated the earnest purpose of two good men to stay with the job and make good. That is the spirit of the new campaign. Our officers in future will be pre-eminently workers. And with such men leading and inspiring the locals, our progress and success are assured.

Behold the voter and his vote.

The party boss has got his goat!
A goat at least can bah and butt,
But he just votes—the silly mutt.



The Crop Is Far From Being a Failure in the Edmonton District
This scene, snapped with The Guide camera, in the Clover Bar country, shows a promising field of oats. Though the season has been the driest on record, sufficient moisture has been present to give a fair crop.

Field Crops

Corn In Saskatchewan

THIS year the College of Agriculture at Saskatoon has embarked on a project, the object of which is to secure definite information as to the place which corn can be made to take in the agriculture of the province. Co-operative experiments with farmers located in southwestern Saskatchewan are being conducted. Amongst the objects sought are the best methods of growing the crop, the best varieties to plant, the possibilities of growing corn for seed, and the extent to which corn can be profitably grown and substituted for summerfallow. The project is under the direction of J. B. Harrington, who has charge of investigational work with potatoes, roots and corn, at the college.

The work, so far as it has progressed, is done in co-operation with some eight farmers located at Maple Creek, Gull Lake and Shaunavon, though Mr. Harrington is also keeping in touch with other growers. Three types of work are being done on the selected farms. First, tests of varieties for fodder purposes are being conducted; second, some breeding work is being done; and third, experiments, under field conditions, with different methods of preparing the soil are being carried on, and the effect on the yields of succeeding crops will be noted. Some eight varieties, all of which have been bred up from Indian corns, are under test. The experiments include the use of corn crop as a substitute for summerfallow, and also the planting of corn after summerfallow. For the production of corn for fodder or grain the district is one of the most promising in the province. A good fodder crop is urgently needed and the work that has been instituted is in response to a demand for more knowledge of the district's corn possibilities.

Corn at Saskatoon

Corn has been grown for fodder and silage at the college farm at Saskatoon for several years. The yield has varied from seven to twenty tons per acre. There are several reasons besides the value of the corn for feeding purposes that are cited as an inducement for farmers to take an interest in it. It is an excellent preparation for the following year's crop. It is a good cleaning crop, for, if it is well looked after, any noxious weeds that show up are destroyed. It also helps to get a man into mixed farming.

"Corn is generally grown in Saskatchewan after the second grain crop," said Mr. Harrington, as we talked over the corn situation recently. "To the extent to which it is planted it will replace the summerfallow. It must, however, have a soil that is thoroughly prepared. There is no crop that will respond more readily to good cultivation than corn. It requires a good seed bed, just as later in the season it requires lots of intertillage. It is more economical than the bare fallow for the reason that you have the crop for the price of the seed and the extra cost of cultivation over the summerfallow. I find

more farmers putting corn in on spring than on fall plowing, one reason being that they have more time in the spring to do the plowing than in the fall, as the corn crop is not planted until the latter part of May.

Planting and Cultivation

"Amongst the varieties that have given the best returns are North Western Dent, Longfellow and Dakota White Flint. There are also some earlier sorts that are well liked. These include Quebec 28, Free Press and Gehu. The planting is generally done from May 24 to June 1. For forage purposes about 30 lbs. per acre is sown in rows three or three and a half feet apart. It is best to use a corn planter, if you have one, but most farmers do not plant enough corn to warrant the investment in one of these machines. With the corn planter it can be sown either in drills or rows. Good results can be obtained by sowing with the ordinary grain drill, stopping up five out of six or six out of seven of the spouts.

"Corn should be harrowed two or three times after it is seeded and before it is six inches high. A light harrow should be used, and when the corn is up the operation should be performed during the warm part of the day. If the sun is out the plants will be somewhat wilted and the harrows will pass over them without breaking them, as they are apt to do if the plants are moist and turgid. There are conditions under which it is inadvisable to harrow. If there is a likelihood of the soil drifting it may be better not to harrow at all after sowing.

"The rule for the summer care of corn is to cultivate shallow and often. Cultivation should be continued until it is hard to get the horses through between the rows. Many stop cultivating their corn entirely too soon. An extra stroke well on in the season will always give quite an addition to the yield. A cultivator with shields is the best one to use. These allow you to get up close to the rows and the earth that is pushed over around the roots of the plants will smother many small weeds. Besides, the shields protect the corn from injury by the cultivator. Once during the season, say about the first of July, it is advisable to go through the field with the hoe and cut out the most troublesome weeds.

When and How to Harvest

"Corn is best cut, if possible, before the frost catches it. A touch of frost does not injure it very materially, but it must at least be cut right away after being frosted or it will deteriorate rapidly. Last year I saw a farmer who left his corn standing for six days after a heavy frost, with the result that it went down and was almost a total loss. It certainly demands prompt attention.

"Cutting corn is hard on a grain binder. The better the crop the harder it is on the binder. The difficulty in cutting corn is one of the reasons given by some farmers for not growing it. The best plan is to have a corn binder. In

Adaptability



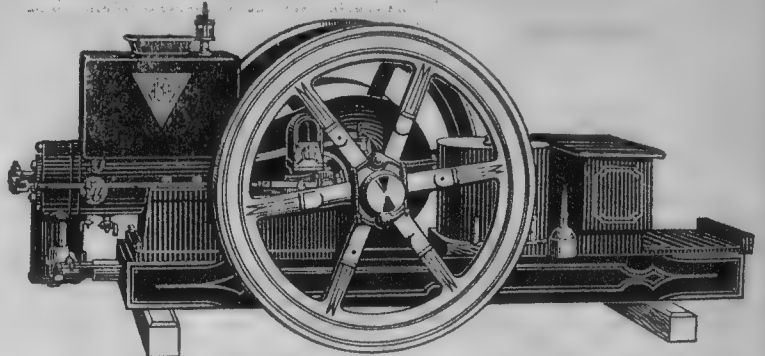
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NORMAN HARRISON Priddis, Alta.

some districts several farmers are co-operating in the purchase of a corn binder, and where a sufficient number of them are growing corn this is one of the best plans to follow. The crop is tied and stooked in the same way as a grain crop.

Stacking to Prevent Loss

"One of the most important points in connection with the handling of corn is the storing of it. If it is put in stacks it will heat and be lost. Some have tried storing it in narrow stacks but this also has proved a failure. The ideal way to store the corn crop is in the silo, but where the farmer hasn't got one the following plan has been found to work out satisfactorily:—

"The corn is stacked with layers of corn and layers of straw alternating. Plan to have this mixture stacked beside a straw stack. First put down a good layer of straw. Then place a thin layer of corn stalks with the bands cut. Repeat the process, taking care that the layers of straw are about three times as thick as the layers of corn stalks. The whole mixture is fed out together and makes good feed, as the straw takes some of the juices and flavor from the corn. The mixture is very palatable. Care must be exercised to have plenty of straw and not to have the layers of corn too thick. I knew one man who used only twice as much straw as corn and the stack heated. Some men leave the corn in the field in big stooks, which are snaked into the barn with a logging chain as they are needed. This is a very wasteful method. The ideal way to store the corn crop, let it be repeated, is in the silo.

Takes Place of Summerfallow

"Corn leaves the land in excellent condition for the next crop—that is if it is handled properly. If the weeds are

allowed to make headway the land may be left dirtier than ever. It is best not to plow the corn land in preparation for the following crop. Surface cultivation, preferably with the duckfoot or spring tooth cultivator, will stir up the soil sufficiently. When this is done the corn stubble is left on the surface of the soil, where it acts as a check on soil drifting. Corn land is equal if not superior to summerfallow for the following crop. I have heard this statement made this dry summer by lots of corn growers in Saskatchewan.

"Many farmers grow late types of corn which give a tall growth, thinking that they are getting more feed. In North Dakota it has been found that there is danger of making a mistake in so doing. It has been shown that corn in the tassel has only about one-third of the feeding value of corn in the milk stage, taking all the plant into consideration. It is wise, therefore, to grow varieties with a degree of earliness."

Look After the Machines Now

The binder will soon have completed its work for 1919, and the mower is through with its job.

All dirty bearings should be well cleaned and polished, and then given a heavy coat of oil or grease, so that they will not rust. The sickles should be removed and stored in a dry place after having been given a good overhauling and a coat of oil.

The average life of the binder is only about five or six years because it is left out of doors throughout the year. When one considers that the binder is in actual use only about ten days of the year the loss may be better appreciated. With proper housing a binder will last from 15 to 20 years, and a machinery shed proves a practical and economical investment.



Farming Without Rain. How Seager Wheeler's Crop Looks
Upper—Selected Kitchener. Middle—Supreme strain of Red Bobs. Lower—Mr. Wheeler's selection of Marquis. These fields were photographed on July 28, 1919. The total precipitation, including moisture from snow, on Mr. Wheeler's farm in the 12 months preceding the date was less than one and one-half inches.

Edmonton Prize List

Continued from Issue of July 30

CLYDESDALES

Stallion, yearling.—1, A. D. McCormack, Castor; 2, Willis and McLennan; 3, John Prowse, Cluny; 4, Wm. Lindsay; 5, Wm. Lindsay, Strome; 6, Lawrence M. Rye, Edmonton.

Brood mare with foal by side.—1, Lawrence Rye; 2, Willis and McLennan, Airdrie; 3, Lawrence Rye; 4, Lawrence Rye; 5, G. H. Cresswell, Edmonton.

Foal on halter.—1, Lawrence Rye; 2, Lawrence Rye; 3, Willis and McLennan; 4, Lawrence M. Rye; 5, G. H. Cresswell.

Filly, three years.—1, John Prowse, Cluny; 2, James Scade, Calgary.

Filly, two years.—1, L. F. Dygert Co.; 2, Andrew Duncan; 3, A. D. McCormack; 4, Tom Rawlinson.

Filly, yearling.—1, Willis and McLennan. Clydesdale Horse Association, special for stallion.—Champion, Castor, McCormack; reserve champion, Ivanhoe, Craig and McBain.

Champion female.—Poppy, G. H. Cresswell, city; reserve, Queen Benedict, Lawrence M. Rye, city.

Champion Canadian-bred stallion.—Nonpareil Lad, John Prowse; reserve, Strathcona Best, A. D. McCormack.

Champion Canadian-bred female.—Nonpareil Model; reserve, Lady Desmond, R. F. Dygert.

Single mare or gelding, sired by registered stallion.—Champion, Chief, P. Burns, city; reserve champion, Rock, P. Burns.

Champion horses in harness.—Chief and Rock, P. Burns; reserve champion, Diamond and Farmer, P. Burns; Poppy and Queen, G. H. Cresswell.

Mare, any age, open.—Champion, Poppy, G. H. Cresswell, city; reserve, Nonpareil Model, Prowse.

Draught Horses

Pair of mares or geldings, not less than 1,300 or more than 1,500 pounds.—1, Queen and Maud, G. H. Roswell, city; 2, Prince and Countess, G. H. Cresswell, city.

Pair of horses, gelding or mares, from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds.—1, Queen and Maud, G. H. Roswell; 2, Prince and Countess, G. H. Cresswell; 3, Charlie and Dan, A. F. Traill, city.

Team of mares or geldings, minimum weight 1,500 pounds.—1, Chief and Rock, P. Burns and Co., Calgary; 2, Farmer and Diamond, P. Burns and Co., Calgary.

Team of mares or geldings, pure-bred.—1, Chief and Rock, Burns; 2, Farmer and Diamond, P. Burns and Co.; 3, Poppy and Queen, G. H. Cresswell; 4, Queen and Maud, G. H. Roswell.

Grade Horses

Agricultural, between 1,300 and 1,500 pounds. Brood mare, with foal by side.—1, Laura, G. H. Roswell, N. Edmonton; 2, Maude, Andrew Littlejohn, Morinville; 3, Lucy, Gordon Roswell.

Dry mare, four years.—1, Queen, G. H. Roswell; 2, Maude, G. H. Roswell; 3, Countess, G. H. Roswell; 4, Nell, M. Donally, N. Edmonton.

Agricultural, filly or gelding, three years old.—1, Topsy, Herbert Roswell; 2, Major, Gordon Roswell, N. Edmonton.

Agricultural, filly or gelding, two years old.—1, Daisy, H. Roswell.

Filly or gelding, yearling.—1, Jess, M. Donally; 2, Minnie, A. Littlejohn; 3, Mary, A. F. Traill; 4, Queen, A. F. Traill.

Foal on halter.—1, Diamond, G. H. Roswell; 2, Jane, Gordon Roswell.

Brood mare and two progeny.—1, G. H. Roswell; 2, Gordon Roswell.

Heavy Draft

Brood mare, minimum weight.—1, Jean, L. M. Rye.

Filly or gelding, two years.—1, Blanche, L. H. Rye; 2, Jessey, W. Roswell.

Filly or gelding, yearling.—Lilly A. F. Traill.

Foal on halter.—1, Lawrence, M. Rye; 2, L. M. Rye.

Brood mare and two progeny.—1, L. M. Rye.

Four-horse team, pure-breds or grades.—1, P. Burns and Co.; 2, G. H. Cresswell.

Six-horse team, pure-breds or grades.—1, P. Burns and Co.

General Purpose

Pair, in harness to carriage.—1, Glen and Gordon, P. Burns and Co.; 2, Jack and Jake, Ward Hill Stock Co.; 3, Lady Patricia and Boy Hunter, James Ramsey.

Pair, matched pacers, mares or geldings.—Richard Low and Mate, D. McPherson.

Brood mare, with foal by side.—1, Lady Laura, Mance Farming Co.; 2, Bess, Jos. Oliver, New Lunnon.

Three-year-old filly or gelding.—1, Girvan, Jos. Oliver.

Yearling filly or gelding.—1, A. F. Traill, city.

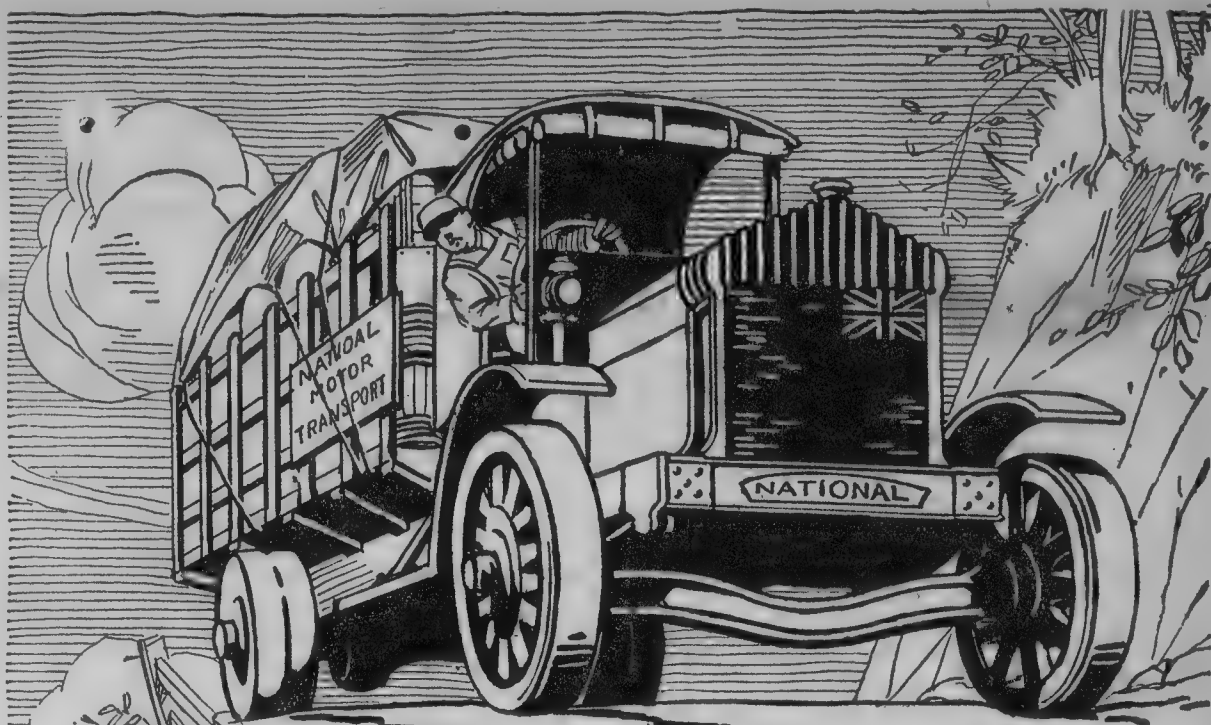
Foal on halter.—1, Polly Anna, Mance Farming Co.; 2, Jos. Oliver.

Mare or gelding, any age.—1, Gordon, P. Burns and Co.; 2, Glen, P. Burns and Co.; 3, A. R. Gillies; 4, Lady Patricia, James Ramsey.

PERCHERONS

Robt. Graham, of Toronto, who placed the awards in the Percheron classes had his work cut out for him, and in the two and three-year-old classes had no light task in lining the nine splendid specimens of young horseflesh up for the ribbons. Eventually, George Lane's noble black, Olbert, the grand champion at Calgary, went to the top, with John Grant's Private, a beautiful black, a close second. Vanstone and Rogers, of North Battleford, took third, with the iron-grey Hudson Super Six, perhaps the showiest animal on the grounds. Two fine entries from the Devine ranch at Calgary were fourth and fifth.

Continued on Page 26



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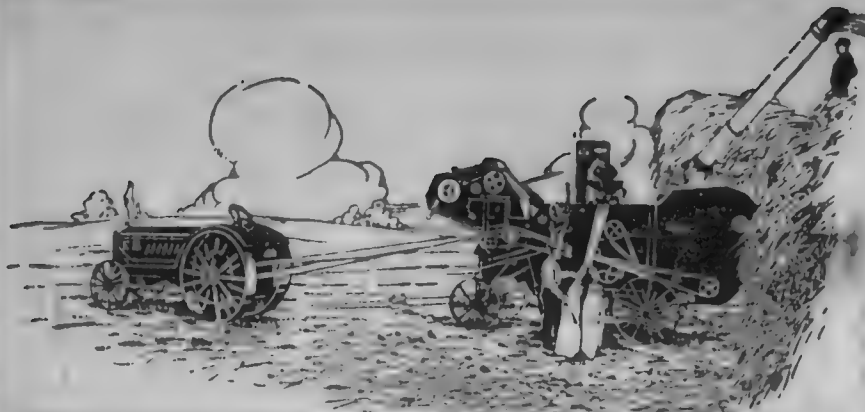
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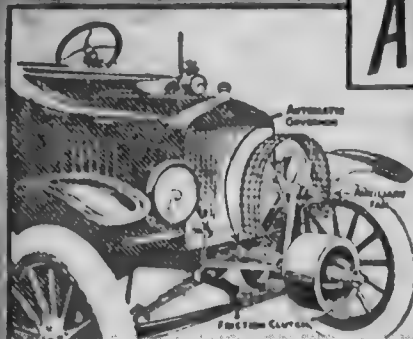
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Darby, Grand Champion Percheron Stallion at Regina. Owned by Geo. W. Russell, Tregarva, Sask.

Regina's Record Stock Show

Continued from Page 9

Yearlings

Halpenny had a filly of all-round merit first, in Rosie, Perfection. Taber's handsome Lady Farovite was second, and Martin's capital Kate Mitchell was third.

Brood mare, with foal at foot.—1, Experimental Farms, Roselle; 2, Martin, Fanny Mitchell; 3, Experimental Farms, Lovely Lassie.

Mare, yeld, foaled previous to Jan. 1, 1916.—1, Forbes, Miss Fashion; 2, Experimental Farms, Doune Lodge Moss Rose; 3, Stutt, Shallock Queen; 4, Forbes, Fanny's Courtship; 5, Stutt, Rosa Lea.

Filly foaled in 1916.—1, Archie Forbes, Darling Princess; 2, Experimental Farms, Maggie Currie; 3, Archie Forbes, Prairie Belle; 4, Ewen, Netree Irene.

Filly foaled in 1917.—1, Heggitt, Golden Blossom; 2, Dougan, Miss Hopetoun; 3, Heggitt, Golden Rose; 4, Lewis, Adonals; 5, Stephens, Princess Ivy; 6, Martin, Lady Everest; 7, Ewen, Orvetta of Netherhill.

Filly foaled in 1918.—1, Halpenny, Rosie of Perfection; 2, Taber, Lady Favorite; 3, Martin, Kate Mitchell; 4, Wilson, Della Magic; 5, Heggitt, Golden Lassie; 6, Martin, Mont Airy Belle.

Foal of 1919, male or female.—1, Martin; 2 and 3, Experimental Farm.

Mare and two of her progeny, any age either sex.—1, Martin.

Three horses, any age or sex, the get of a pure-bred sire.—1, Taber; 2, Heggitt; 3, Martin; 4, Stutt.

Best Clydesdale stallion.—1, T. Wallace, Baron Wallace; 2, Falconer, Dunure Sparkling Hope.

Best Clydesdale female.—1, A. Forbes, Miss Fashion; 2, Experimental Farm, Doune Lodge Rose.

Best Clydesdale stallion, Canadian bred.—1, Halpenny, Gleniffer Blend; 2, Halpenny, Hillside Baron.

Best Clydesdale female, Canadian bred.—1, Experimental Farm, Doune Lodge Moss Rose; 2, Heggitt, Golden Blossom.

Heavy Draft Horses (Farmers Only)

Single grade mare or gelding.—1, Will Grant, Jim; 2, Will Grant, Bob.

Two-horse team of grade mares or geldings.—1, Will Grant, Bob and Jim.

Best single mare or gelding in harness, sired by registered Clydesdale stallion.—1, Will Grant, Jim; 2, J. F. Forbes, Miss Fashion.

Best pair grade mares or geldings in harness, sired by registered Clydesdale stallion.—1, Will Grant, Jim and Bob; 2, J. F. Forbes, Miss Fashion and Fanny Courtship.

PERCHERONS

The Percheron classes were very good, but not quite so strong in numbers as at Brandon; the Bar U string having gone home from there. The feature of the show of this breed was the real good quality of some of the younger classes.

Exhibitors

Vanstone and Rogers, North Battleford; Dr. Chas. Head, Regina; E. T. Burgess and Sons, Richardson; Geo. W. Russell, Tregarva; Irwin Bros., Walkerton, Ont.; B. H. Moore, Roubeau; Robt. Gowanlock, Bethune; S. A. McGaughey, Regina; Geo. T. Fraser, Tate; W. B. Thompson, Milestone; John A. Grant, Black Diamond; Ross G. Williams, Regina, and a few others.

In the aged stallion class, Russell was first with Darby, which also won the grand championship. This is a very classy grey, finely balanced, with the best of joints, although he might move a little better. He was purchased from Vanstone and Rogers. Dr. Head was second with Attention, a drafty, deep-chested type. In three-year-olds, Dr. Head had Kiev II, a big good-moving fellow, with lots of bone and muscle, which was placed first to Grant's Brandon and Saskatoon champion, Private,

which was badly colded and did not move well.

In two-year-olds, Vanstone and Rogers were again first with Foch, which has won this class at the last two fairs, and Dr. Head second with Sultan, a drafty, stylish, active type. Moore had a strong, well-put-together entry third, and Gowanlock was fourth with Nordean.

Yearlings

McGaughey had a good entry first in Fox of Silver Crest, an upstanding, strong-backed, level colt with the best of underpinning. Fraser had the thick, compact, substantially-built Count Vimy, second, and which might easily have gone to top place. Thompson had a nice strong-boned entry third in Pirate, and Grant's futurity winner, Lieutenant, at Brandon, went down to fourth here. This colt should have gone higher. He has stretch of frame, good top, and well-built legs, which, in a more or less degree were lacking in some of the others.

Females

The Percheron females at Regina, taken all over, were a credit to the breed. In the dry mare class Moore was first with Josephine, a sweet-fronted mare of a good size, straight and elastic, perhaps a little light in the bone. Gowanlock was second, with Klemence, leveler over the hips than the mare above her, a little more bone also, and with a good swinging stride to her. Ross G. Williams was third with Lucile, showing the signs of wear, but with beautiful underpinning.

Two-year-olds

Dr. Head sprung a beauty in Mandy Lee. Clean as a whip, with great top and forehead; sweet faced and matronly looking, and walking and trotting splendidly, she is one of the best Percheron fillies we have seen in this country. She might be a little larger in the hoofheads, but nevertheless she is a genuine mare. P. N. Williams had a right, nice filly second in Eileen, with fine broad feet and good clean legs, but lacking the quality and size of the mare above her.

Yearlings

Grant went to the top easily with Nellie Bly, the third prize futurity winner at Brandon. Fraser came second with Louise, which stood sixth in the same class at the same show. Nellie Bly is more stylish and substantial than the second filly, which, however, moves very fairly, and should develop with a little more age. Thompson's Innocent was third, an acceptable entry with fair underpinning.

In brood mares Price had a wide, matronly-looking mare, with deep middle, in Laura B., and he also won the red ribbon with her foal.

W. T. McDonald, livestock commissioner for B.C., placed the awards, and his findings were well appreciated.

Stallion, foaled previous to January 1, 1916.—1, Russell, Darby; 2, Head, Attention.

Stallion, foaled in 1916.—1, Head, Kiev 2nd; 2, Grant, Private; 3, Vanstone and Rogers, Francis; 4, Irwin, Favorite.

Stallion, foaled in 1917.—1, Vanstone and Rogers, Foch; 2, Head, Sultan; 3, Moore, Abraham; 4, Gowanlock, Nordean.

Stallion, foaled in 1918.—1, McGaughey, Foch of Silvercrest; 2, Fraser, Count Vimy; 3, Thompson, Pirate; 4, Grant, Lieutenant; 5, Gowanlock, Prince Madorah; 6, Burgess and Sons, Albert; 7, Williams, Adam Fairhope.

Stallion, any age, shown by amateur exhibitor.—1, Grant, Private; 2, McGaughey, Foch of Silver Crest; 3, Fraser, Count Vimy; 4, Thompson, Pirate.

Mare, yeld, foaled previous to January 1, 1916.—1, Moore, Josephine; 2, Gowanlock, Klemence; 3, Williams, Lucile; 4, Petersmeyer, Hardie Mac; 5, Gowanlock, Messure.

Filly, foaled in 1917.—1. Head, Mandy Lee; 2. Williams, Eileen.
Filly, foaled in 1918.—1. Grant, Nellie Bly; 2. Fraser, Louise; 3. Thompson, Ingeant; 4. Grant, Merry Maid; 5. Williams, Eleanor.
Foal in 1919, male or female.—1. Price, Indian Head, Lady B.
Brood mare, with foal at foot.—1. Price, Laura Bell.

BELGIANS

The Belgians, which as a breed are continuing to gain in popularity all over western Canada, did not make an extensive display at Regina, but if short in numbers, their quality, especially in the female classes, was excellent. The exhibitors were Dr. Head, Regina; Vanstone and Rogers, North Battleford; Geo. Chambers, Regina; Geo. Rupp, Lampman; and H. Trembath, Balcarres.

The latter exhibitor showed Culbuteur in the aged stallion class, a very impressive horse, correct in underpinning, clean of limb, and with an excellent way of going. He was made grand champion. Vanstone and Rogers' Perfection was second. This horse has captured the championship at the last two fairs but Judge McDonald preferred the stylish straight-trotting Culbuteur.

Vanstone and Rogers again won the three-year-old class with Dexter, which also secured the reserve grand championship.

In the two-year-olds the same firm were first and second with Prince and Bismark, both of excellent pattern and standing on shapely limbs. Rupp's first prize colt at Brandon, Pioneer Flashwood, went down to third place here. He apparently was faulted on type, although he seems to be built along the type of Belgian wanted today.

Brood Mares

Dr. Head brought out Rosa De Canada, a sweet-fronted feminine-looking female, very stylish and attractive, and a snappy, straight goer. In dry mares Rupp's Kisbey Belle, big, shapely, and well pointed was the only one shown, while in three-year-olds he also had the only entry in Black Bess, a big, roomy mare, strong in the leg, splendid of topline, and of exceptional quality. In two-year-olds he had a splendid pair in Pioneer Lola, and Alice R., both well developed, with good underpinnings. In the yearlings he showed a Paramount Wolver filly, Perfection, ample and upstanding, with bone and long pasterns, and a first-class performer.

Foals developed Lady Flashwood, by Rupp's international reserve grand champion, Paramount Flashwood, very young, but dressy, and with a splendid set of legs.

This youngster should have quite a show-yard career ahead of her if she develops as she promises to do at present. Rupp won the grand championship with Black Bess, and the reserve with Kisbey Belle, while he also got the ribbon for three, any age or sex, the get of one sire, with Kisbey Belle, Black Bess, and Pioneer Lola, all sired by Martin de Bievone.

BEEF CATTLE—SHORTHORNS

While the bull classes were fairer in numbers and quality than in preceding shows, some fine specimens were on hand. The strength of the Shorthorn showing lay in the female classes, which were hotly contested and uniformly good. The Hon. John R. Thomson, of Dover, Kansas, president of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, placed the awards. Had he known the placings of earlier shows he could have found precedents for almost any order, but he steered a straight course and gave general satisfaction. His early liking for John Barron's aged bull, Lancaster Lord, carried that animal through to the championship against strong competition. This bull is the worthy sire on a worthy herd, his low-set length and straightness give him an enviable profile and he has in marked degree the traditional Shorthorn beauty of front. The Brown estate of Craven, Sask., showed

their aged bull, Escana Favorite, a thick, blocky bull, stronghearted and much of a type with the best females in the show. Another notable male was the junior champion, Star of Hope. Mr. Barron's two champions were patterned in the same mold and maturity will probably bring this youngster the same fleshing and ribs which are the strength of his senior.

The aged cow class was decided in favor of Barron's Fairview Baroness, a splendid breeding cow, in fine bloom, a model of bulk and smoothness, for not a ripple marred her expansive hide. A new exhibitor, D. Salmon, of Osage, Sask., took second in a big class, with a cow of his own raising, Lady Marquis, and she is a credit to his handiwork. At Regina, the custom of calves attending their dam in the ring is in force. While it is the bane of exhibitors and a matter of indifference to judges, it pleases the ringside, and Lady Marquis won golden opinions because of her lusty offspring.

Chas. G. Beeching, of De Winton, was again in the show after having missed several preceding ones. His stock improved marvelously during the interval and gave the older herds some cause for apprehension, in some cases even nosing out helpers to which winning was a habit. J. A. Watt's Gainford Belle was awarded the senior championship. This two-year-old, heifer bears the indelible stamp of her great sire, and the contest between her and Lavender 47th for grand championship was extremely close. The young heifer won out, for her quality and sweetness were unequalled in the Shorthorn ring.

HEREFORDS

Numerically, the Hereford show was the strongest in the cattle ring. In quality the bulk of the whiteface entries were so good as to make one of the best advertisements the breed has ever had in the West. Some cattle were shown whose condition made it impossible to do themselves or their exhibitors justice, which was unfair to the display of the breed, besides being a money loss to the exhibitor. Clifford's grand bull, Cavalier, who went through the show unbeaten has frame and flesh, refinement and style; he is a fine type of the race which claims supremacy on the range. Cook's Panama 81st, the junior champion, is a thick, strong, early-maturing calf, with a very bright future as a show animal before him. T. J. Gadow, of Vegreville, Alta., and Cook had an interesting tussle in the senior-yearling bull class.

J. W. Vanatta, of Lafayette, Indiana, who placed the awards preferred Panama 76th as he handled a little better, was smoother over the tail head, and had a blockier conformation throughout. But seldom does one meet such a combination of strong back and extreme length as on Willow Springs Lord. He is an exceptionally fleshy bull; refined in the head, clean in the bone and of a type well suited to sire stock that could make records at the block.

The aged cows were headed by Clifford's Dolly Fairfax. She is a beast with grand scale and her ample frame is as amply covered with a wealth of fleshing attractively even. But she had to give way to Perfection Lass 5th for senior champion. This heifer, owned also by L. O. Clifford, finally secured grand championship, chiefly on account of her marvelous freshness, and in addition, she is a little better than the cow class winner over the crops and ribs.

The yearling and heifer classes were exceptionally large and of even excellence. Geo. F. Fuller, Girvin, Sask.; The Curtice Cattle Co., Calgary; W. S. Shore, Cupar, Sask.; A. B. Cook, Townshend, Montana; and J. A. Chapman, Hayfield, Man., combined with Collicut and Clifford to put up an interesting battle. The senior calf class was one of the evenest seen in this year's show. Cook and Fuller had a pair of young ones in which there was little to choose. The Cook heifer won out on a small difference in quality; the Fuller heifer was a rarely balanced baby, giving promise of a generous top in the years to

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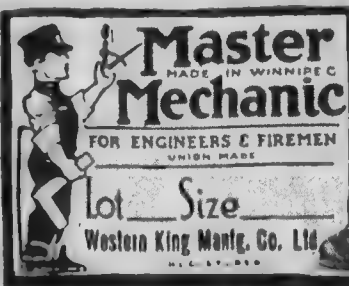
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come. At the Regina show for some time past the custom of showing all the yearlings together in an open class has been in vogue. A separate class for yearlings bred by exhibitor is then allowed, the idea being, of course, to encourage bona fide breeders and discourage professional stockmen who simply deal in animals. In practice, nearly all the animals at this age are still in the hands of the breeder and the open class is again duplicated when the bred-by-exhibitor class is called for. In any case, the farmer who is just commencing to establish a herd and who is forced to buy his stock is also discriminated against so that the best results do not necessarily result from this custom. Stockmen abhor the idea as they are forced to show junior and senior yearlings together and the discrepancy in growth makes satisfactory judging impossible. The Hereford breeders took things into their own hands, and unanimously petitioned the fair management to deviate from the demands of the entry list. So this breed is the only one to show junior and senior yearlings at Regina. The placings in detail were as follows:—

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

The Regina Fair Board were fortunate enough to secure Col. Robert McEwen, one of the best Canadian breeders of Daddies to judge these classes. Placings did not vary materially from those of previous shows. The competition was chiefly between J. D. McGregor, Brandon; L. B. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla.; G. N. Buffum, Bechar, Sask.; and B. D. Smith, McLean, Sask. Richardson Bros., of Grenfell, showed animals for the first time on the big circuit, and they will bear watching in the future. They showed some very creditable foundation cows in the aged class, cows that were purchased by Douglas Richardson, a very gallant brother who laid down the life at Vimy which would otherwise have been devoted to the betterment of this breed in Canada. The Guide has criticized in previous reports all the bulls shown. The placing in the cow class was obvious. Kershaw's Twinburn Pride 5th, was an outstanding winner. She has the typical lines of this bullet-bodied breed, combined with a style and finish that make her noteworthy even among champions. She was eventually senior and grand champion. Buffum got a well-deserved second with Lady Ellen. In two-year-olds Kershaw's Muskogee May 6th repeated her victory over Broadus Queenette 2nd, but Buffum's low-set heifer has an evenness of fleshing and a rare hind quarter which made the placing very close. Third went to Ida of Fairview, also from Buffum's herd. As senior and junior yearlings were grouped in one class there was opportunity for new placing. Strangely enough all the money went to the younger heifers. Buffum's Broadus Queenette headed the class and later became junior champion. She is a growthy beast of very even excellence and strong over the back and in the middle. Other heifers showed more quality, but withal it was a well-deserved award. McGregor's Pure Pride headed the senior colors, and was attractive enough to be a serious contender for junior championship honors. Throughout the Angus exhibit the quality of the young stock was remarkably good.

DAIRY CATTLE—HOLSTEINS

The chief interest in the judging of the males was the award of the championship. Bevington's aged bull has scale, length, is exceptionally fine over the chine, and is evidently the stamp of animal whose daughters would be hard, thrifty workers. But Clark and Sims' Sir Francy, who got the preference as grand champion, was one of the outstanding individuals of the cattle show. When one asks for the best combination of quality and youthful masculinity he is our answer. If his maturity brings this yearling the fulfillment of today's promises, Messrs. Clark and Sims can face any competition.

AYRSHIRES

W. W. Ballantyne, of Stratford, Ont., judged the Ayrshires. The competition was furnished by the herds of W. Braid, Oak River, Man.; F. H. P. Harrison, Pense, Sask.; and Johnston McLaughly, Moosomin, Sask.

Aged bull.—1, Braid, Burnside Lucky Sessler; 2, McLaughly, Record King of Beaver Meadow.

Two-year-old bull.—1, Harrison, Neld-path Rose King; 2, Braid, Lakeview Lucky Gem.

Yearling bull.—1, Braid, Greenhill Sessler.

Senior bull calf.—1, Braid, Lakeview Rufus.

Junior bull calf.—1, Harrison, Copford Rex; 2, Braid, Greenhill Cashier.

Aged cow.—1, Braid, Spisy Lass; 2, Braid, Snowflake; 3, Harrison, Copford Terasina; 4, McLaughly, Moosomin Maid.

Two-year-old heifer.—1, Braid, Greenhill Orange Blossom; 2, Harrison, Copford Lassie; 3, Harrison, Copford Weneen; 4, Braid, Beauty.

Yearling heifer, open.—1, Harrison, Copford Bessie; 2, Braid, Greenhill Cherry Blossom; 3, Harrison, Copford Mystery; 4, Braid, Greenhill Luck Lass.

Yearling heifer, bred by exhibitor.—1, Harrison, Copford Bessie; 2, Braid, Greenhill Cherry Blossom; 3, Harrison, Copford Mystery; 4, Braid, Greenhill Luck Lass.

Senior heifer calf.—1, McLaughly, Lottie 5th; 2, Braid, Greenhill Florewe Girl; 3, Harrison, Copford Fasta.

Junior heifer calf.—1, Braid, Greenhill Peach Blossom; 2, Braid, Polly Anna; 3, McLaughly, Edna 2nd.

RED POLLS

Jean Du Luth Farms, of Duluth, Minn., and W. J. McComb, of Beresford, Man., divided the prizes in the Red Poll classes, with most of the better prizes going to the first-named exhibitor.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Brandon Prize List

Continued from Last Week

THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS

It was, indeed, a high-class aggregation of "Doddies" which came before Dr. Brown, of Hillsborough, Ohio, for a distribution of honors.

Dr. Brown's record as a judge of Angus is well known, he breeds good cattle himself, and knows them thoroughly. He was the man who stated at last year's Angus banquet at Chicago, during international week, that he had only to play second fiddle to one man and that was the man who was judging Angus there, George Cran, of Mortlach, Scotland. Dr. Brown has a way of judging which to the average Canadian showman must seem unique. When he wishes to get the points of an animal more closely and thoroughly, he takes a hold of the animal's halter and leads it round himself, or, holding it by the end of the rope, lets it have its head and get into any position it likes. There is a great deal of method in Dr. Brown's judging.

There was of course, as we have already mentioned a unique feature about the Angus show at Brandon this year, and that was the holding for the first time of futurity classes. The prize money offered amounted to \$1,500, and the classes were judged under this heading of senior and junior calves of both sexes, and these did not require to be bred by exhibitors. Great interest was taken in these classes, which speaks well for the future success of the new venture. There were in addition to the Kershaw, Buffum and McGregor herds, one or two new exhibitors including Jas. Turner, of Carroll, Man.; W. Porterfield, Brandon; McGregor and Brown, Griswold; Joseph Storey, Grandview; Geo. Wilkinson, Brandon; E. C. Harte, Brandon; W. D. Lyon, Deveron; B. D. Smith, McLean.

Kershaw's great bull, Plowman, with his splendid scale and smoothness, was, of course, again grand champion, as well as first in aged class. Turner came second with an impressive, masculine-looking fellow, Kink of Riverview.

All the exhibits of this breeder were high class, only lacking a little flesh. In two-year-olds, Buffum's Broadus Elcho, went over Kershaw's Ben Hur II. of Love Dell. In senior yearlings, Smith showed a very fair animal, and in juniors McGregor was first with the low, typey Ensign of Glencarnock; Kershaw, second, and McGregor and Brown, third.

In senior calves, which was one of the futurity classes, first went to McGregor's Blackmere 4th, a deep-fleshed quality calf, displaying the best of Angus type and character. He was made reserve grand champion again, as at previous fairs this summer. In junior calves McGregor and Brown had a very fine youngster at the top with the best of shoulders, and good fore rib. Turner came in second, with a splendid entry also, only lacking some of the meatiness of the first. The futurity events in full follow:—

In the senior bull calves, 1, Blackmere, J. D. McGregor; 2, Kershaw, Muskogee Ben Hur; 3, McGregor and Brown; 4, Joseph Storey; 5, G. N. Buffum; 6, Geo. Wilkinson; 7, W. R. Bowman; 8, James Turner; 9, Buffum; 10, McGregor and Guild, Rapid City.

In the junior bull calves, there were ten in line, 1, McGregor and Brown; 2, James Turner; 3, McGregor and Guild; 4, J. D. McGregor; 5, B. D. Smith; 6, Kershaw; 7, G. Wilkinson; 8, W. B. Lyon, Deveron; 9, W. R. Bowman; 10, Kershaw.

In the heifer classes there were 11 entries in the senior section, 1 and 2, J. D. McGregor; 3 and 5, McGregor and Brown; 4, Kershaw; 6, E. C. Harte, Brandon; 7, G. Wilkinson; 8, Buffum; 9, Turner. In the junior heifer section, 1, Kershaw; 2, H. E. Jackson; 3, B. D. Smith; 4, E. C. Harte; 5, McGregor and Brown; 6, J. D. McGregor; 7 and 8, James Turner; 10, W. B. Lyon; 11, W. Porterfield, Brandon.

Females

Kershaw's Twin Burn Pride 5th, last year's international winner, was again first in cows with calf at side, and grand champion female of the breed. She is every inch a brood cow. Beautifully smooth, with sweet front, well-laid-on shoulder, ample constitution and spring of rib, she looked a comely mother of beef calves. Buffum came in second with the undeniably characteristic and trim Lucy Ellen; and third with Ida II. of Fairview. In two-year-olds, Kershaw had an outstanding winner in Muskogee May 6th, perhaps a little low in the neck, and Buffum second in the superior Broadus Queenette II., and third on Ida III. of Fairview, with Turner fourth and fifth. McGregor again came first in senior yearlings, Kershaw second and Buffum third.

In junior yearlings Buffum's Broadus Queenette III. topped the class, and repeated her Saskatoon performance of annexing the reserve grand female championship.

This deep, smooth, glossy-coated heifer carries quality all over her, and her compact, meaty conformation made her a splendid exhibit of the kind which go to make the best sort of future mothers of prime beef. McGregor had a beauty second, Kershaw was third. Ed. Harte, of Brandon, a new breeder, slipped into fourth place with the sweetly feminine Glencarnock Pride 10th, and McGregor and Guild were fifth with Glencarnock Queen Mother 5th. In graded herds, 1, Kershaw; 2, Buffum; 3, Turner. Junior herd, 1, McGregor; 2, Kershaw; 3, Buffum; 4, Turner. Three, either sex, 1, McGregor; 2, Kershaw; 3, McGregor and Brown; 4, Buffum. Three, any age, 1, McGregor; 2, McGregor and Brown; 3, Kershaw; 4, Buffum. Two,

any age, 1 and 2, Kershaw; 3, McGregor; 4, McGregor and Guild; 5, Buffum.

RED POLLS

Red Polls again staged a fine display here, as at previous fairs. The herds of the Jean du Luth farms, Duluth, Minn., and W. J. McComb, of Beresford came together, and W. H. Gibson of Girvin, Sask. placed them very much as they have stood at other fairs, with the exception of a change or two. The Jean du Luth herd show impressive conditioning and real fascinating bloom. Their herd bull, Paul, has smooth quality and sex character, with nicely-turned conformation. Their young stuff are beautifully meaty and well balanced and at the same time show splendid class of udder. This herd got nearly all the first prize money. The McComb herd lack fitting and bloom, but they are, all the same, a notable aggregation of dual-purpose kine. Their three-year-old and over cow, Minerva, secured first in her class, and senior female championship. She is very sweetly fronted, has beautiful symmetry and rare quality with well-placed teats and large milk veins. The junior heifer calf award also went to this firm, on a very feminine, smooth and exquisitely-lined female. The grand championship went to the Du Luth firm, as well as all the herd prizes, McComb coming into second place.

AYRSHIRES

Ayrshires were a fair show. Wm. Braid, of Oak River, Man., met a few entries here, from the herd of Johnston McLaughy, Moosomin, but he more than held his own all the way through. Neither her exhibited anything like show condition; the Oak River herd was just picked off the grass, and with all due consideration to the lack of feeding, they look well and contain quite a few really good animals. McLaughy had a nice three-year-old cow in first place, showing more constitution, although a little up, than the Braid entry below her. Braid showed a very stylish, well-cut, growthy two-year-old bull, with lots of quality and breed character. Braid secured ten first placings outside of the groups and was first and second for graded herd; first and second for junior herd; first for three get of sire; first for three females under two years; first for two calves under one year; first for best four animals, and first for best two animals. He secured the championship for cow with Spicy Lass, as well as the male championship.

J. McLaughy, the other exhibitor, got first for senior heifer, first for cow three years old, and second for senior bull and a number of other second prizes.

HOLSTEINS

Holsteins were a heavy show, and W. H. Gibson, who judged them, had a full day's real work cut out for him. The same herds again appeared at Brandon, with the addition of a number of entries from A. Johnston, of Kelsoe, for which he is entitled to special credit as they were a remarkably good lot. Clark and Sims, Argyle P.O., Man., again got junior and grand championship in bulls with their yearling bull, Sir Francis Netherland Abbecker, with his splendid presence, prepossessing front, capacity of barrel, depth of rib, strong top line and extra quality. Bevington, of Winterburn, was senior champion, with Colony Major Posch Tensen, showing an impressiveness of open ribbed frame and mammary development which nobody could gainsay.

The Colony farm got the grand female championship on Moray Neeman De Kol, first also in the four-year-old and over class. This beautiful female, with her straight top, sweet front, thin withers, and prominent milk veins, has been champion all through the circuit, and merits well, her place. Bevington exhibited a great two-year-old heifer in Jacobs Tensen II., and Johnston had a remarkably fresh entry in senior yearlings, which brought him first and junior female championship. In Forest Ridge May Calamity, with her fine head, top and long open-jointed middle. Clark and Sims and Pallesen, of Calgary, were both strong in good exhibits, although the first placings did not come their way, except when Pallesen annexed the junior heifer calf class, with Bonerges Korndyke, a youngster displaying great dairy form. The other placings were much the same as at previous shows, while the following are the group awards:—

Graded herd of bull and four females of varying ages:—1, Bevington; 2, Colony Farm; 3, Clark and Sims; 4, P. Pallesen; 5, Johnston.

In the junior herd of bull and three females under two years, Bevington was first; Colony Farm, second; Clark and Sims, third; Pallesen, fourth; and Johnston, fifth. In the class, three animals any age or sex, get of one bull, Colony Farm, first and fourth; Bevington, second and third; Pallesen, fifth.

Three females under two years, bred by the exhibitor:—1, Bevington; 2 and 4, Colony Farm; 3, Pallesen, and 5, Clark and Sims.

Class for two females under one year, bred by exhibitor:—1, Bevington; 2 and 3, Colony Farm; 4 and 5, Pallesen.

SHEEP

The sheep show was up to the average of former years in numbers, while the quality was also much on a par. A. J. McKay, the well-known breeder from McDonald, Man., placed the awards.

Leicesters

In this breed there was good competition between J. S. Thompson, Weyburn;

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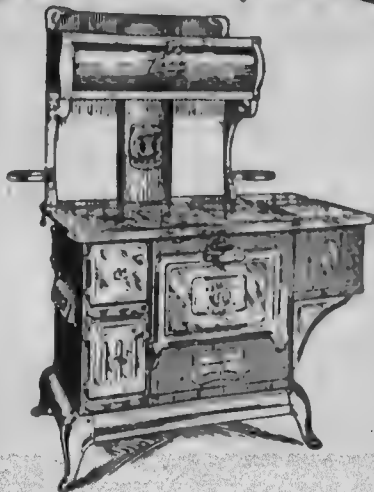
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EASTERN BRANCHES — HAMILTON, LONDON, OTTAWA, ONT., MONTREAL, QUEBEC, QUE., ST. JOHN, N. B.

C. Oakes, of Kisbey; I. J. Rushton, of Rosanville, and G. V. Smith, of Crystal City. Awards were as follows:

Ram, two shears and over:—1, Smith; 2, Rushton; 3, Thompson, and 4, Oakes.
Ram lamb:—1, 2 and 3, Rushton; 4, Smith.

Shearling ram—1 and 3, Smith; 2, Rushton, and 4, Thompson.
Ewe, two shears and over, with lamb at foot:—1, 4 and 6, Smith; 2, 3 and 5, Rushton.

Shearling ewe:—1 and 3, Rushton; 2, 4 and 5, Smith.

Ewe lamb:—1, Oakes; 2 and 3, Rushton; 4 and 5, Thompson; 6, Smith.

Pen of ram, two ewes and two ewe lambs:—1, Rushton.

Smith secured the championship for ram, and Rushton for ewe.

Shropshires

A. McEwan, Brantford, Ont.; G. N. Buffum, Bechar, and W. L. Trann, Crystal City, fought matters out in this breed. McEwan had nearly all the firsts, and both championships, Trann getting third in aged ram, second in ram lamb, first and second in ewe two shears and over, third and fourth in ewe lamb, and second in pen. Buffum had the remainder.

Oxfords

Oxfords put up a nice, classy show, both the Western Stock Ranches, Calgary, and P. Arkell and Sons, Teeswater, Ont., bringing out some very well-fitted individuals.

Ram, 2 years and over:—1, Peter Arkell and Sons; 2, Western Stock Ranch Ltd.; 3, Peter Arkell and Sons; 4, Western Stock Ranch Ltd.

Shearling ram:—1, Peter Arkell and Sons; 2, Western Stock Ranch Ltd.; 3, Peter Arkell and Sons; 4, Peter Arkell and Sons.

Ram lamb:—1, Peter Arkell and Sons; 2, Western Stock Ranch Ltd.

Ewe, 2 years and over, with lamb at foot:—1, Western Stock Ranch Ltd.; 2, Western Stock Ranch Ltd.; 3, Peter Arkell and Sons; 4, Peter Arkell and Sons.

Shearling ewe:—1, Peter Arkell and Sons; 2, Peter Arkell and Sons; 3, Peter Arkell and Sons; 4, Western Stock Ranch Ltd.

Ewe lamb:—1, Peter Arkell and Sons; 2, Western Stock Ranch Ltd.; 3, Western Stock Ranch Ltd.; 4, Peter Arkell and Sons.

Pen of rams, any age, 2 ewes any age, 2 lambs:—1, Peter Arkell and Sons; 2, Western Stock Ranch Ltd.

Ram, any age, championship and reserve:—Peter Arkell and Sons.

Ewe, any age, championship:—Peter Arkell and Sons; reserve, Western Stock Ranch Ltd.

In Suffolk, the Canada Land and Irrigation Co., Medicine Hat, had a high-class exhibit, while in Southdowns, Arkell and Sons had everything to themselves.

In Hampshires, E. C. Harte, of Brandon, a new breeder, gave McEwan, of Brantford, the strongest kind of competition. Harte had some nice type, well fitted entries, and deserved his honors.

Ram, two shears and over:—1 and 2, McEwan.

Shearling ram:—1, Harte; 2, and 3, McEwan.

Ram lamb:—1 and 2, McEwan; 3 and 4, Harte.

Ewe, two shears and over:—1, 2 and 4, Harte; 3, McEwan.

Shearling ewe:—1 and 2, McEwan; 3 and 4, Harte.

Ewe lamb:—1 and 2, McEwan; 3 and 4, Harte.

Pen of ram and two ewes, any age, and two ewe lambs:—1, McEwan; 2, Harte. McEwan got the male and female championships. "Shropshires"—Ram, 2 years and over, 1 and 2, A. McEwan, of Brantford; 3, W. L. Trann, Crystal City; 4, Rushton. McEwan got all placings for shearling rams and first for ram lamb, Trann securing second and third.

In ewe, two shears and over, Trann was first and second, and McEwan, third.

Shearling ewe, 1 and 2, McEwan; 3 and 4, G. M. Buffum, Bechar, Sask.

Ewe lambs, 1 and 2, McEwan; 3 and 4, Trann.

McEwan secured both championships and first for pen.

Arkell and Sons, and Oakes divided up pretty well in Lincolns, while Turner, of Carroll, and H. H. Simpson, Brandon, made a strong contest in Dorset Horns.

Turner was a little weak in lambs, but strong in the older classes, and secured the championship ribbons.

Rambouillet

Gavin Jack, of Calgary, had a specially fine exhibit of this breed, which attracted considerable attention and was the object of much favorable criticism. Grades:

Ewe, aged:—1, 2, Western Stock Ranch Ltd.; 3, Oakes; 4, I. Hamilton.

Ewe shearling:—1 and 4, Western Stock Ranch Ltd.; 2 and 3, Canada Land and Irrigation Co.; 5, Canada Land and Irrigation Co.

Ewe lamb:—1, E. C. Harte; 2, Hamilton; 3, Western Stock Ranch Ltd.; 4, Canada Land and Irrigation Co.

Pen of two ewes and two ewe lambs:—1 and 2, Western Stock Ranch Ltd.; 3, Oakes.

SWINE

The swine department was well filled, the total entries reaching considerably over last year. The Berkshire show was strong throughout, there being not a weak class, and the older classes especially showing the choicest of merit.

The Canada Land and Irrigation Co.; R. A. Wright, of Drinkwater, Sask.; Thos. Compton; T. W. Moore, Darlingford; The Experimental Farm; and J. H. McGregor were the exhibitors.

Professor McMillan, of Manitoba Agricultural College, placed the awards and did good work. Awards were turned round a little from the other fairs; The Canada Land and Irrigation Co. wresting the first prize in aged boars from Wright, who, however, had the best of matters in females. The Irrigation Co.'s boar is remarkably strong and heavy boned, with ample scale, and carries a heavy coat of hair.

The Wright sows carry abundance of character and refinement, and are well fitted and unusually attractive. J. H. McGregor, in class for boar, one year and under two, won with a remarkably strong entry for size, bone, depth and thickness. Moore's entries were in the pink of bloom, they had very fine tops and side lines; and were all of his own breeding and raising.

Berkshires—boar 2 years and over:—1, Canada Land and Irrigation Co.; 2, Wright Farms; 3, Experimental Farm, Brandon.

Boar, 1 year and under 2:—1, H. McGregor; 2, Experimental Farm, Brandon; 3, T. W. Moore; 4, Canada Land and Irrigation Co.

Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year:—1 and 3, Wright Farms; 2, Canada Land and Irrigation Co.

Boar of calendar year:—1 and 4, T. W. Moore; 2, Experimental Farm, Brandon; 3, Canada Land and Irrigation Co.

Breeding sow, 2 years and over, with litter of not less than five:—1, T. W. Moore; 2, Compton; 3, Experimental Farm, Brandon; 4, Canada Land and Irrigation Co.

Breeding sow, 1 year and under 2:—1 and 4, Wright Farms; 2 and 3, T. W. Moore.

Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year:—1 and 2, Wright Farms; 3, T. W. Moore; 4, Canada Land and Irrigation Co.

Boar and 3 females any age:—1, Wright Farms; 2, T. W. Moore; 3, Canada Land and Irrigation Co.; 4, Experimental Farm, Brandon.

Champion boar:—1, Canada Land and Irrigation Co.; reserve, Wright Farms.

Champion sow:—1, Wright Farms; reserve, T. W. Moore.

Yorkshires

Yorkshires were also an interesting and strong exhibit. The Asylum Farm, Brandon; the Experimental Farm; Edward Senkbell, Kenmay, coming up strong against the Canada Land and Irrigation Co., and getting away with the majority of the red ribbons. The Asylum Farm won both the grand championship and reserve, in boars, and the grand championship in females; the reserve for females going to Senkbell, a new exhibitor, who got three first prizes on stock bought from the Manitoba Agricultural College.

Boar, 2 years and over:—1, Experimental Farm.

Boar, 1 year and under 2:—1, Asylum Farm; 2, Canada Land and Irrigation Co.; 3, Experimental Farm.

Boar of calendar year:—1, Senkbell; 2, Canada Land and Irrigation Co.; 3, Experimental Farm.

Breeding sow, 2 years and over, with litter:—1, Senkbell; 2, Experimental Farm; 3, Canada Land and Irrigation Co.

Breeding sow, 1 year and under 2:—1 and 3, Asylum Farm; 2 and 4, Experimental Farm.

Sow of calendar year:—1, Senkbell; 2, Experimental Farm; 3, Canada Land and Irrigation Co.

Boar and three females, any age:—Experimental Farm.

Exhibitors of Poland-Chinas were D. W. Agnew, Douglas; Canada Land and Irrigation Co.; O. C. Miller, of Strathmore, Alta.; Joe Cox, Brandon. Competition was keen in nearly all classes and it required real merit to get in the early money. The awards were:

Boar, 2 years and over:—1, Canada Land and Irrigation Co.; 2, D. W. Agnew.

Boar of calendar year:—1 and 4, Miller; 2 and 3, Cox.

Boar, 1 year:—1 and 2, Miller.

Breeding sow, with litter:—1, D. W. Agnew.

Breeding sow, 1 year and under 2:—1, Agnew; 2, Miller.

Sow of calendar year:—1, 2 and 3, Cox; 4, Agnew.

Boar and three females:—1, Agnew; 2, Cox.

Tamworths: Jas. A. Thompson, of Weyburn, was the only exhibitor of the breed, but he had a fine herd and secured placings in all classes entered.

Duroc-Jerseys: Boar, 2 years and over:—1, E. C. Harte, Brandon; 2, J. A. Chapman, Hayfield; 3, O. and O. C. Miller, Strathmore. In all other classes of this breed, O. Parke and Miller, of Brandon, were the only other exhibitors. Parke got well into the money.

O. and O. C. Miller, of Strathmore, showed a single specimen of Hampshire, a boar one year old and under two, and received first prize. In the class in pen of three bacon hogs, pure-bred or grade, J. A. Thompson, of Weyburn, Sask., was first; the Asylum Farm, Brandon, second; and T. W. Moore, Darlingford, third.

Wheat Board Order

Wide Powers for Board to Control Marketing of 1919 Wheat Crop.

THE following is the text of the order-in-council creating "The Canadian Wheat Board," as issued at Ottawa, on July 30:—

1. The governor-in-council may appoint a board to be designated "The Canadian Wheat Board," hereinafter called "The Board." Such Board shall consist of not more than _____ members, one of whom shall be named as chairman, who shall be chief executive officer, and another, assistant chairman, who shall have the powers and duties of the chairman in the absence of the chairman.

2. The chairman, and assistant chairman, shall be paid such salaries as the governor-in-council may direct, and the other members of the board shall be paid travelling and living expenses, and such per diem allowance while actually engaged in the duties of the board as the governor-in-council may direct, but otherwise shall receive no remuneration.

3. The Board shall make such enquiries and investigations as it deems necessary to ascertain what supplies of wheat are, or may be available from time to time, the location and ownership of same, the transportation and elevator facilities available in connection therewith, as well as all conditions connected with the marketing and market price that can be obtained for same. For the purpose of any enquiry or investigation held by the Board, the Board and the several members thereof, shall have all the powers of a commissioner acting under Part I of the Enquiries Act.

Pay Initial Price

4. The Board shall have power from time to time:—

(a) To take delivery of wheat in Canada at any point.

(b) To pay, by way of advance, to the producers or other persons delivering wheat to the Board, such price per bushel according to grade or quality and place of delivery for price purposes as shall be set out in a schedule to be prepared by the Board and approved by the governor-in-council, and to provide for the issue of participation certificates to persons entitled thereto.

(c) To sell wheat so delivered to millers in Canada for milling purposes at such prices and subject to such conditions as the Board sees fit, the price of sale to millers being governed as nearly as may be by the price obtainable at the same time in the world's markets for wheat of equal value, regard being had to the cost of transport, handling and storage.

(d) To store and transport such wheat with a view to the marketing of same.

(e) To sell wheat so delivered in excess of domestic requirements to purchasers overseas, or in other countries, for such prices as may be obtainable.

Requirements for Seed

(f) In co-operation with the Seed Purchasing Commission of the Department of Agriculture, and by sale to such commission or otherwise, to provide for the retention or distribution in various parts of Canada, of such wheat as may be necessary for seed in 1920.

(g) To fix maximum prices or margins of profit at which flour and other products made from wheat delivered to millers, may be sold, and to fix standards of quality of such flour.

(h) To purchase flour from millers at prices to be fixed by the Board and sell same in Canada or in other countries.

(i) To take possession of, and to sell and deliver to millers, or to purchasers in other countries, wheat stored in any elevator, warehouse, or on railway cars, or Canadian boats, and to deal with the same as to payment of advances and otherwise, in the same way as if it had been otherwise delivered to the Board, and to move grain into and out of, or through, an elevator, and to or from any car or boat.

(j) To control by licenses, or otherwise, the export and sale of flour out of Canada.

(k) For the purpose of performing its duties under this order to allocate Canadian lake tonnage, and to distribute cars for rail shipments.

(l) To pay necessary expenses incident to the operations of the Board.

Regulate Channels

5. Deliveries of wheat may be taken from, through, or by the use of such agents or grain companies, or organizations as the Board may see fit, and may be at such points in Canada, at the seaboard or otherwise, as the Board may direct, and the Board may pay to such agents or grain companies, or organizations handling wheat, or delivering wheat to the Board, such commissions, storage and other charges as the Board, with the approval of the governor-in-council, may deem proper.

6. The Board may make payment by authorization to a chartered bank, or to chartered banks, to pay under such conditions and on production of such vouchers as the Board may by regulation provide, and the governor-in-council guarantees re-payment of any moneys so paid by a bank or banks, with interest at _____ per cent., of which guarantees the evidence shall be this order.

Distribute Balance of Money

7. As soon as the Board has received payment in full for all wheat delivered to the Board there shall be deducted from same all money disbursed by, or on behalf of the Board, for expenses or otherwise connected with, or incident to the operations of the Board, and the balance shall be distributed pro rata among all producers and others holding participation certificates.

8. Notwithstanding anything in the Grain Act, or in the Railway Act, the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada shall have power to order any railway company to provide cars and other transportation facilities for handling grain, and to transport as directed wheat delivered to, or by, the Board, or in which the Board is interested, and at the request of the Board to withhold transport of other wheat or grains for a fixed time.

9. Every person shall truthfully and promptly answer any enquiry made by the Board, or by any person duly authorized on its behalf about any matter within its powers or duties, whether such enquiry is made verbally, in writing, by telegraph, or any other way.

10. In this order:—

(a) Elevator means and includes any terminal, country, private, public, and hospital elevator, and any elevator licensed by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

(b) Wheat, in clauses four, five, seven, and eleven, means wheat harvested in 1919, or other wheat delivered to the Board after 15th August, 1919.

Board to Make Rules

11. The Board, with the approval of the governor-in-council, may make such regulations as it deems necessary for the purpose of fully and effectively carrying out the objects and provisions of these regulations, and in particular, but without limiting in any way the generality of the foregoing, may make regulations:—

(a) For appointing representatives in different parts of Canada, or overseas, for assisting the work of the Board, and for reporting to the Board any violations of any order issued by the Board, or any regulations made hereunder.

(b) To authorize the engaging of clerks, employees and assistants and paying their salaries.

(c) Providing for the forms and contents of vouchers, or documents of title, to be held by producers and others delivering wheat to the Board, for the conditions of negotiability of same, for the substitution of same for other vouchers, and generally establishing such system as may in the judgment of the Board be necessary for the security and equitable treatment of all persons concerned in the delivery and sale of wheat, and in the carrying out of these orders.

(d) Fixing dates up to which and not beyond, the Board is prepared to take deliveries at different places in Canada.

(e) Determining what constitutes delivery to the Board.

12. The Board may, from time to time, appoint an executive committee of not less than three of its members, of whom the chairman shall be one,

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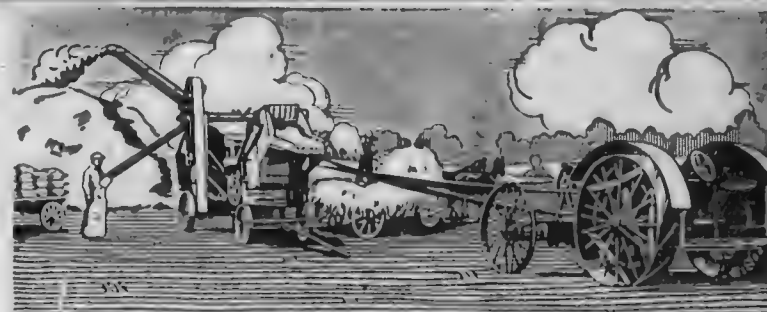
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and may assign to such executive committee any duties or powers within the competence of the Board.

13. There shall not be provided on any grain exchange or elsewhere, facilities for trading in wheat futures during the time this order is in force, except

by permission in writing of the Board.

14. Notwithstanding any order in council heretofore passed, the Board of Grain Supervisors of Canada shall hereafter exercise no powers inconsistent with the powers vested in the Canadian Wheat Board by this order.

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Business and Finance

Drawbacks to Manufacturers

THE value and efficacy of publicity as a means of dealing with fiscal evils is set forth in the Farmers' Platform. The beneficiaries of the protectionist system are profoundly convinced, as they have more than ample reason to be, of the importance to them of concealing from the public, so far as is possible the workings of that system. A case in point, to which reference has been made more than once in The Guide is that of the drawbacks to manufacturers of farm implements of 99 per cent. of the duty paid by them on imported raw materials used in the making of implements sold in Canada. The total amount of these drawbacks can be got at in the blue books, but not the amounts paid to individual manufacturing companies. H. J. Pettypiece, the editor and proprietor of the Forest (Ont.) Free Press, has for several years made a point of securing this information by means of questions asked by members of parliament. In a recent issue of his paper he writes:—

"Although it has been sometimes a very difficult task, we have secured official returns each year, and have given our readers the benefit of the information. The drawbacks paid in this way to the firms named for the fiscal year, ending March 31, 1919, were as follows:—

Name of Claimant	Exports	Home Consumption
International Harvester Co., Ltd.	\$ 8,132.68	\$37,856.56
Massey-Harris Co. Ltd.	259,381.99	35,772.59
Frost and Wood Co. Ltd.	1,897.68	10,169.78
Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd.	19,864.20	—
Verity Plow Co. Ltd.	22,995.45	—
Ford Motor Co. Ltd.	235,189.20	10,749.94
Quaker Oats Company	252,573.02	—

Totals of Above	\$797,484.12	\$94,538.82
International Harvester Co.	\$ 48,988.24	—
Massey-Harris Co. Ltd.	294,604.48	—
Frost and Wood Co. Ltd.	12,057.41	—
Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd.	19,864.20	—
Verity Plow Co. Ltd.	22,995.45	—
Ford Motor Co. Ltd.	245,980.14	—
Quaker Oats Company	252,573.02	—

Totals\$892,022.04
"These returns show that three implement firms received refunds amounting to \$84,000 on implements sold to our farmers at prices which were unduly inflated by a high duty, thus getting a rake-off both ways. The plow manufacturers receive no refund because their raw material, in the shape of mold boards, landsides, etc., comes in free. This vicious system of refunding the duty on raw materials used in the manufacture of articles sold at home was commenced in 1906 under the Fielding tariff, and has been continued ever since. It is one of the worst forms of graft with which this country is cursed."

The Problems of Prices

In a pamphlet on economics, prices and the war, written by W. A. Mackintosh, of Brandon College, and published in a bulletin of the department of history and political and economic science of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., it is shown how many forces, including actual directed control of the supply retard, or even completely block the approximation of price and cost of commodities. The current doctrine is that a price is a pecuniary statement of value, and that value is the rate of exchange between goods. But the actual facts do not always accord with the doctrines of economists. From an article in the American Economic Review there is quoted in the pamphlet under review the following:—

"Except in war time, it costs, according to season, 2-13 cents to 3¢ cents to produce a can of sardines, but the customary retail price remains at five cents a can year in and year out. Except in time of war, bread is five cents a loaf, irrespective of the price of wheat; and beer five cents a glass irrespective of the price of barley. Thus a large class of commodities, bought for daily use by people in general, may fluctuate in cost of production even as much as 50 per cent. without effect upon the retail price. Another large and important class of articles change in retail price by jumps of 25 cents, 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$5.00. Thus an increase of ten cents, or even four cents in the cost of an article at the mill, has been followed by an increase of 50 cents to the consumer, and an increase of 37 cents at the mill has been followed by an increase of \$1.00 to the

consumer. It is true that in some instances a small per cent. of decline in the cost of production is followed by a reduction of 25 cents or 50 cents, or some other 'round' sum in the price to the consumer. But this also indicates that the price charged before the reduction was excessive, and both classes of facts justify Professor Emory's statement, based on information gathered when a member of the United States Tariff Board, that 'the relation of the price which the producer receives for the commodity to the price which the consumer pays for it, seems to follow no rule of logic.' On October 8, the price of a pound loaf of bread in this country varied from six to 15 cents, the high price being in the great food market of the middle west and the low price being in the manufacturing district of the east. Perhaps no other equally expensive article is so often purchased for American homes as a piano. I am credibly informed that a \$300 piano costs \$65 at the factory."

A Far-Reaching Proposal

The united brotherhoods of the running trades of the railways of the United States have issued their unequivocal demand for government ownership of the railways of the United States. This proposal is one of far-reaching importance to the whole economic system of the United States. It is put forth as a remedy for the excessive cost of living, because the railways are the key to the industry of the nation; and the brotherhoods of the railway running trades are immensely powerful.

Their proposal demands the "genuine co-operation and partnership based on a real community of interest and participation in control," of which President Wilson spoke to congress, and, which, the statement says, has been ignored by labor and the private owners of the railroads. "We ask," it says, "that the railroads of the United States be vested in the public; that those actually engaged in conducting that industry, not from Wall Street, but from the railroad offices and yards and out on the railroad lines, shall take charge of this service for the public."

What Is Demanded

Briefly the demands are:—
That private capital be eliminated from the railroads.

That the private tri-partite control, heretofore referred to be established in corporations which shall lease the roads and in which the public, the operating managements and labor shall be represented equally.

That the public, the operators, and the wage earners share equally all revenue in excess of guarantees to private capital, by granting to the operators and the employees one-half the savings which are expected to be made by such a perfected organization, and to the public the other half as consumers, either by increasing the service without adding costs, or by reducing costs.

"This role originates with labor," says the statement, "because labor happens to have firm organizations through which it may become articulate."

The Banks and Western Needs

In response to a circular letter sent out on July 18 from the central office of the United Farmers of Alberta in regard to the seriousness of the situation created by the feed shortage in large areas of the West, the men at the head of the different banks have written letters giving every promise of sympathetic consideration to the needs of the farmers borne upon heavily by the calamitous conditions referred to.

In this connection a note deserves to be made of an item of banking news in the shape of the appointment by the Merchants' Bank of James L. Clarke, formerly manager of that bank's branches at Sedgwick, Alta.; Oak Lake, Man.; and Grenfell, Sask., and who also was proprietor of the Lyledale Stock Farm in the Sedgwick district for many years, to be in charge of that bank's recently established rural service department, with headquarters at Regina. It is announced that this department of the bank in question is instructed to assist specifically in alleviating conditions due to the feed shortage.



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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869

Capital Paid Up.....\$16,000,000
Reserve Funds.....17,000,000
Total Assets.....460,000,000

This Bank, with its large resources, and its chain of over 500 branches from Newfoundland to the Pacific Coast, offers a

Complete Banking Service

to the Canadian Farmer, Rancher, Dairyman, etc.

Farmers' Accounts Solicited

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Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**

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Trade, Exchange and Gold

During the last fiscal year of the Dominion, ended March 31, 1919, Canada exported \$531,920,977 of goods to the United Kingdom and received in exchange goods to a value of \$73,024,016. Even after allowance is made for annual interest payments due to Great Britain and for shipping revenue most of which accrues to British vessels, there is still a very large balance in favor of Canada, and this is the principal reason why sterling exchange continues to be quoted at a substantial discount in Canada.

An examination of similar figures for the United States and Canada shows a reverse situation. Canadian exports to the United States for the year totalled \$454,923,170, and the imports were, \$746,937,509. There is also to be considered the fact that there is a substantial sum to be paid annually on account of United States investments in Canada, which would make the adverse balance still greater. Canadian exchange continues, therefore, at a discount in New York, and Canadians who want to make payments in New York, just at present, have to pay a premium of almost three per cent.

International Balances

The connection of trade with foreign exchange is plain. If commodities of exactly the same aggregate are exchanged between two countries during any one year there is obviously no adjustment required. Where one country owes another certain amounts annually as interest on capital its exports must exceed its imports by that amount. There are other adjustments to be considered such as, who pays the transportation charges, the course of tourist traffic, etc., and after all these entries are made the balance must be adjusted by gold shipments or by borrowings. The shipment of gold entails a considerable expense, and it is frequently cheaper to pay a small premium for foreign bills than to have gold shipped; that is why exchange will frequently go to a small premium before extensive shipments of gold are made.

When imports exceed exports it is obvious that bills in the United States, drawn on Canadian importers will exceed the bills in Canada drawn on United States importers, and the supply of the former will be in excess of the demand while the supply of the latter will be below the demand. Canadian bills in the United States, therefore, are at a discount and United States Exchange in Canada is at a premium.

In the pre-war days the trade operations between Canada, the United States and Great Britain was a triangular affair. British exports to the United States have, however, been reduced to a minimum, and it has been necessary for Great Britain's war purchases there to be financed by credits and by the gold shipments which have been passing through Canada.

Gold Going Into the States

The two consignments of gold, aggregating some \$12,000,000 recently received in New York from Canada, were the first consignments of importance to be received in precisely this way since the great importations of 1915, 1916 and 1917 came to an end in May of the last-named year. Just a year ago, about \$52,000,000 of gold went into the United States, but this represented merely the withdrawal of gold abroad by the Federal Reserve Banks, and "earmarked" for those institutions. In 1915 the United States had received from abroad \$420,500,000 more gold than it had exported; in 1916, \$530,000,000 more. Could the recent resumption of shipments mean that England was about to meet a considerable portion of her obligations in America by remittance of gold? This was the question asked in banking circles in the United States.

Much would depend, naturally, upon the two questions of the amount of gold available, and the decision of the British financial authorities as to whether it should be sent to us or kept at home to provide basis for the greatly expanded currency. As to the first of these considerations, the Bank of England reports show what has become of at least a portion of the new gold received since exports to the United States ceased. In April, 1915, the bank's gold holdings were \$273,500,000; these have now risen to \$430,000,000, an increase of \$156,500,000.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Head Office: WAWANESA, MAN.

Owned and Operated by Farmers
In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Insuring Farm Property only, at the lowest possible cost to the assured

As at	Insurance in Force	\$76,631,537.00
December	Assets	1,285,524.87
31st, 1918	Reserve for unearned premiums	79,004.29
	Number of Policies in Force	39,034

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AGENTS IN ALL LOCALITIES

This Company has no connection with The Western Canada Mutual Fire Insurance Association, or any other combination of Mutual Companies.

The Farmer-Banker Alliance

You go to your lawyer for legal advice; to the doctor for medical advice; why not to The Merchants Bank for financial advice?

If you want a loan to buy cattle, hogs or equipment—if you want information as to how to invest money—come to those who make a business of financial matters, and are in a position to give you sound and impartial advice.



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U.G.G. Wood-Wheel Farm Truck



SPECIFICATIONS
 Axles—Hard Maple.
 Wheels—36 and 44 high.
 Hubs—Birch; second growth split oak spokes; two-piece bent oak rims.
 Bolsters, Reach, Hounds and Poles—Oak.
 Skeins and Boxings—Cast, carefully fitted.

This is one of the best truck values on the market. The gear is similar to that used on our Standard Farm Wagon, being a full gear; all material being subjected to the same careful inspection as that used on all 3½ Arm Wagons, and are fitted with 3½-in. cast skeins. The wheels are 36-inch front, 44-inch rear with either 3-inch or 4-inch tires, as desired. Front gear has regular wagon-type square hounds, mortised to sway bar carrying bolster circle iron and clipped to axle. Rear hounds are heavy, extra long and well braced, mortised to axle and bolster which are fastened securely together with heavy clips. Bolsters carry regular wagon stakes. Each truck receives two coats of paint over priming coats, and is neatly striped. Regular Drop Pole. No Trees or Yokes.

	Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary
V-112.—Farm Truck, 3½x11 skeins, ½x8 tires, wood wheels, 36 and 44, no trees or yoke. Weight 800 lbs.	68.10	71.25	73.30
V-113.—Farm Truck, 3½x11 skeins, ½x4 tires, wood wheels, 36 and 44, no trees or yoke. Weight 850 lbs.	71.20	74.55	76.70
V-117.—Trees and Neckyoke, no stay chains for farm trucks. Weight 40 lbs.	3.75	3.90	4.00

TAKES SECOND-CLASS FREIGHT RATE

U.G.G. Heavy Teaming Gear



SPECIFICATIONS
 Material—Selected No. 1.
 Skeins—4-in. x 12-in. cast iron.
 Wheels—Hubs, birch; spokes, oak; rims, bent oak rivetted each side of spokes, tires, 8; wheels, 40 and 48 diameter.
 Gear—4½-in. style; reach, oak; tongue, oak; axles, hickory or maple; sandboard, maple; hounds, oak; bolsters, oak.
 Capacity—10,000 pounds.

This Teaming Gear is built along the same lines as the Standard Wagon, but is much stronger and sturdier in order to cope with the heaviest hauling to be found on the farm. With 4x12-inch skeins, tires 8-inch thick in either 4 or 8 inches wide, the whole gear is built for the heaviest sort of farm work and can be relied on to give years of satisfactory service under the hardest conditions. It is a very suitable gear to use with the largest and heaviest grain tanks.

This gear corresponds in general construction with the Standard Wagon, except for its additional weight and strength, and the fact that it does not carry the rubber shock absorbers of the Standard Wagon.

	Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary
V-107.—Gear Only, 4x12 skeins, ½x8 tires, with iron-bound trees and yoke. Capacity 10,000 lbs. Weight 1,865 lbs.	111.45	117.70	120.50
V-108.—Gear Only, 4x12 skeins, ½x4 tires, with iron-bound trees and yoke. Capacity 10,000 lbs. Weight 1,465 lbs.	117.15	123.85	126.85
V-119.—Trees and Neckyoke, iron bound, heavy. No stay chains. For heavy gears. Weight 50 lbs.	8.40	8.60	8.75

TAKES SECOND-CLASS FREIGHT RATE

U.G.G. Steel-Wheel Farm Truck



It makes a very convenient low-wheel wagon for all farm purposes, can be used for stacking, stook threshing, drawing seed to the field in the spring, picking stones or roots from new land, moving heavy machinery from town, bringing up hay and straw to the buildings in the fall and spring. It is without doubt the most useful part of a farm equipment, the U.G.G. Steel-Wheel Farm Truck will answer the call for any of those needs, and can always be depended upon to deliver the goods where they are required.

Our Steel-Wheel Farm Truck is the best truck of this type offered to the farmer of Western Canada. It has a regular wagon gear with round wood hounds of the regular drop hole type, front gear, well ironed with heavy sandboard, on which is a long, heavy steel bolster plate. The wearing plate on bolster being equal in length and width carries the bolster level without unnecessary strain on the king bolt. The steel bracing from front of hounds to sandboard extends back to cross-bar on round circle, providing a rest or support to bolster when turning in rough ground. The rear hounds are heavy and extra long, supported with steel bracing, extending back to bottom of axle pole; reach, bolsters and axles are of the best selected materials. Skeins are 3½x10, carefully designed and fitted on axles with proper gather to insure the greatest wear and lightness of draft. The wheels are 32-inch front, 36-inch rear, with ½x4-inch grooved tires. Spokes are welded into tires, with bearing shoulder inside, the welding on outside being in the groove gives the wheels a smooth tire surface, and protects the spokes from coming in contact with hard road surfaces or stones. Hubs are extra heavy, of the double row or staggered spoke type, the best known type of wheel used on farm trucks.

	Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary
V-86.—Steel-Wheel Farm Truck, 3½x10 skeins, ½x4 tires, steel wheels 32 and 36, no trees or yoke. Weight 590 lbs.	60.70	63.00	64.55

TAKES SECOND-CLASS FREIGHT RATE

U.G.G. Electric Lighting Plants

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Canvas-Covered Suction Hose

2-inch Canvas-Covered Suction Hose for tank pumps, in lengths of twenty and twenty-five feet. Weights: 27 lbs. for 20-foot length, 35 lbs. for 25-foot length

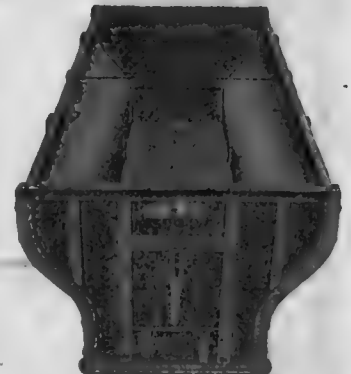
20-foot length	\$14.00
25-foot length	17.00

Shipped F.O.B. Any U.G.G. Branch.

U.G.G. 140 Bushel Grain Tanks

Hauls two-and-a-half times the quantity of an ordinary wagon, easily cutting the number of trips in half. Constructed under a plan that positively prevents any leaking. Sides are curved and absolutely smooth on inside. An end gate, 8x20 inches automatically locks open or shut. Knees are bent oak, 1½ inches thick. The bottom is full 1½ inches thick. Five cross girts, 1½ inches thick and 3½ and 4 inches wide, well varnished inside and out. Full 140 measured bushels capacity. Shipped knocked down.

	Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary
T-3.—Flax-Tight Grain Tank, knocked down. Capacity 140 bus. Weight 655 lbs.	55.00	57.60	59.25



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Some of the Principal Facts of the Present Coal Situation

Summer Buying:

There has been practically none this year because the Western mines have not had coal to sell, on account of strikes. Last year great quantities of coal had been stored on Western farms by this time. That fact, together with the mild winter, prevented a threatened shortage of coal.

Alberta Strike:

Still in progress after two months, although an early termination expected.

Pennsylvania Coal:

Scarce and high priced. It is claimed that increases in labor and other costs justify increases in the cost price at the mine. We can't tell about the justification, but know that our supplies of this coal are costing more than they did last year.

Effect of situation:

To put a greater demand on the mines of Alberta, especially from the cities.

Capacity of Mines:

Alberta's production increased from two million tons in 1909 to over six million tons in 1918. Over 700 mines have been opened in 34 different mining districts. Of these about 290 will be in operation when the strike is over. Many of these are operated only in a small way to serve local districts. The larger mines cannot easily increase their daily capacity, which depends on the amount of machinery and equipment available, as well as on the development work already done.

Quality of Coal:

Some Alberta districts produce much better coal than others. It depends on where you live what kind of coal you should buy. Because of the freight rates the most expensive coal in one district may be the most economical in another. That is the reason the farmers' company arranges to supply coal from all districts.

In each district, again, there are mines which produce better coal than others. These are the mines from which the organized farmers arrange to get their supply.

Every coal user should make sure that the coal he buys gives him the greatest value he can obtain for his money. This company can give the necessary information for any district.

When the Mines Start Work Again:

As soon as the strike is over the best mines will start with orders enough to keep them busy to capacity for some time. This is fortunate, for there is no storage capacity at the mines, and they can only produce as fast as they can ship. So many people now want coal, and orders are piling up at such a rate that the mines can now go ahead and produce to the limit of their capacity.

Price:

Price quotations cannot be made with safety until the strike is over. It is hoped that prices on Alberta coal will be little, if any, higher than last year, in spite of the increases in Pennsylvania coal.

The same as last year, the purchase price of Alberta coal will be that prevailing on date of shipment, and the mines will not guarantee future delivery at a set price. This gives an additional advantage to the early purchaser of coal.

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Extra Heavy, Heavy,

Medium, Light,

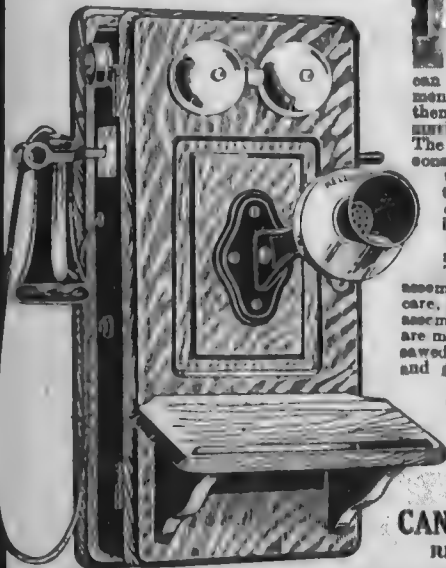
Cold Test

Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary
St. Boniface	Saskatoon	Lethbridge
Brandon	Swift Current	Camrose
	Prince Albert	

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COMPACT—Occupying minimum wall space. **DURABLE**—least maintenance cost. **EFFICIENT**—Always on the job—day or night in case of sickness, trouble or any of the many accidents that might happen in your household.



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The best engineering talent obtainable has constantly striven to make them possess the greatest talking efficiency. Today the Kellogg telephone is the most capable produced—its record in service is the surest indication of this claim. Kellogg telephones will lower your maintenance to almost nothing.

The Kellogg phone is "built"—not just assembled. Each part is made with the utmost care, and of the best material and the whole is assembled by experts. Cabinets, for instance, are made in our own factory of heavy quarter-sawn oak, shaped, dovetailed, assembled and glued to last, and they do thousands of Kellogg phones 15 and 20 years in service today.

You are insured against trouble when your equipment is Kellogg. We furnish everything to connect two people in telephone conversation. Booklets and prices furnished on request. Write us today.

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Edmonton Prize List

Continued from Page 15



Parade of Herefords at Edmonton

In the two-year-old class, Geo. Lane won with Perfection; Vanstone and Rogers coming second with Foch, and Devine third with Jack Pershing. Paragon, of Lane's ranch, took fourth, and Devine's Garcon was fifth.

Lane's Olive, was first in three-year-old fillies, with R. R. Dygert, of Edmonton, second with June. In the yearling class, Lane's Ramona went first, with Grant's Nellie Bly second, and Lane's Ruberta third. The red ribbon for yearling stallion went to Grant's Lieutenant; Lane's Roosevelt second, and Radiant third.

Stallions, four years and over.—1, Joe Silver, W. H. Devine; 2, Hywen, W. H. Devine; 3, Henry H., W. H. Devine; 4, Oscar, W. H. Devine.

Stallions, three years.—1, Albert, Geo. Lane and Gordon, Ironside and Fares Co. Ltd., Pekisko; 2, Private, J. A. Grant, Black Diamond; 3, Hudson Super Six, Vanstone and Rogers, North Battleford; 4, Hykso, W. H. Devine, Calgary; 5, Orme, Geo. Lane and Gordon Ironside and Fares Co. Ltd.; 6, Nige, W. H. Devine.

Stallions, two years.—1, Perfection, Geo. Lane; 2, Foch, Vanstone and Rogers, North Battleford; 3, Jack Pershing, W. H. Devine, Calgary; 4, Paragon, Geo. Lane; 5, Garcon, W. H. Devine; 6, General Foch, W. H. Devine.

Stallion, yearling.—1, Lieutenant, J. A. Grant; 2, Roosevelt, Geo. Lane; 3, Radiant, Geo. Lane; 4, Rocksand, Geo. Lane; 5, Royalist, Geo. Lane; 6, Privateer, J. A. Grant.

Filly, three years.—1, June, R. F. Dygert and Co., Edmonton.

Filly, two years.—1, Pride of Pekisko, Geo. Lane; 2, Polly, Geo. Lane.

Filly, yearling.—1, Ramona, Geo. Lane; 2, Nellie Bly, J. A. Grant; 3, Huberta, Geo. Lane; 4, Mermald, J. A. Grant.

Dry mare, four years and over.—1, Geante, Geo. Lane; 2, Brunette, R. F. Dygert; 3, Nioda Garnot, R. F. Dygert.

Three, progeny of one registered stallion of any age, bred in Canada.—1, Orme, Perfection and Paragon, Geo. Lane; 2, Private, Lieutenant and Nellie Bly, J. A. Grant; 3, Pride of Pekisko, Polly and Ramona, Geo. Lane.

Champion mares.—Peante, George Lane; reserve, Pride of Pekisko, Geo. Lane.

Champion stallion.—Elbert, George Lane, Gordon, Ironside and Fares Co.; reserve champion, Joe Silver, W. H. Devine.

Special by Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association.—Champion, Elbert, Geo. Lane, Gordon, Ironside and Fares Co.; 2, Private, J. A. Grant; reserve, Perfection, Geo. Lane, Gordon, Ironside and Fares Co.

Canadian Percheron, special for mare.—1, Juliet, Geo. Lane, Gordon, Ironside and Fares Co.; 2, Pride of Pekisko, Geo. Lane, Gordon, Ironside and Fares Co.; 3, Ramona, Geo. Lane, Gordon, Ironside and Fares Co.

Canadian Percheron, special for grade Percheron mare, two years and over.—1, Laura, G. H. Roswell.

BELGIANS

Belgians were not a big show, but some real good animals were forward. E. A. Deltombe, Virmillion; Vanstone and Rogers, Calgary and North Battleford, and R. F. Dygert, of Edmonton, dividing the money between them.

Stallion, four years or over.—1, Volte

De Montignieles, E. A. Deltombe; 2, Perfection, Vanstone and Rogers; 3, Creston Chieftan, R. F. Dygert and Co.; 4, Ironside Victor, A. E. Deltombe; 5, Caulus, R. F. Dygert and Co.

Champion stallion.—Polythe De Montignieles, E. A. Deltombe; reserve champion, Major, Vanstone and Rogers.

Magnificent Cattle

With the Herefords and the Aberdeen-Angus perhaps outstanding, the showing of cattle was the best ever seen in western Canada. In the dairy rings, the Holstein-Friesians were the strongest, some beautiful class being brought out that would test the skill of the judges.

Frank Brown, of Carlton, Oregon, was the judge of the Shorthorns; Dean Surtis, of Ames, Iowa, of the Herefords; and Professor A. A. Dowell, of the University of Alberta, the Aberdeen-Angus. Wm. McDonald, of Victoria, livestock commissioner of British Columbia, placed the awards on the dairy cattle. There were a few interesting changes in the placing of the cattle from the Calgary fair the week previous.

In the Shorthorns, the outstanding herd was that of John Barron, of Carberry, Man., but he had stiff competition all along the line from such well-known herds as J. A. Watts, of Elora, Ont.; Chas. Beeching, of De Winton, who rounded out his herd by some well-selected purchases at the Brandon sale this spring; L. A. Bowes, of Calgary, who carries the champion cow; W. C. Short, of Edmonton; George Uren, of Bremner, and others.

The championship for bulls in this breed went to J. G. Barron, of Carberry, in both the junior and senior classes. His famous bull, Lancaster Lord, took the senior and grand championship, and he managed also to get the reserve with his junior champion, Star of Hope. In Calgary, the reserve grand went to Watt's yearling, Gainford Monarch. L. A. Bowes, of Calgary, won the reserve senior championship with Village Marquis. Barron also won the reserve junior with Lavender Chief.

In the Shorthorn cows there was a line-up of ten, and most of them top notches. Bowes took first with his Collynie Best, and afterwards took the championship, senior, and grand, with this splendid, typey animal. She did not have the size of some of the animals that were placed below her, but for conformation to real Shorthorn type she deserved her place. She was also shown in perfect condition. J. A. Watt, of Elora, went up over the Barron cow to second place in the aged cow class with his Duchess of Gloster. This was an animal of much the same style as the first prize cow.

Taken all through it was a wonderful showing of the best in the Shorthorn cow.

Barron made a strong bid for the championship in females with his white heifer Lavender 47th. She was showing in wonderful condition but only succeeded in winning junior championship and reserve grand to the Bowes' cow. Reserve senior for females was won by Watt with Gainford Belle, and he also got junior with Diamond Beauty.

There was keen excitement over the placing of the Shorthorn herds, Barron winning out right down the line with his uniform herds. There were three herds



Livestock Cattle Parade at Edmonton, with Shorthorns Leading



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Market place, and town, and village, you see the Carhartt button, which has become the mark for those who use the same canny common sense in buying overalls as they do in picking separators or horses. My Carhartt's have interlacing suspenders which stick together in the wash and stay on your shoulders; they are double sewn throughout, they have riveted reinforced facing, and buttons have a bull-dog grip that no ordinary strain can break. Made of first-grade denim cloth, my Carhartt's wear like leather. They are generous in cut and allow plenty of freedom in action.

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showing in the senior class, Watt taking second place, and Bowes third. There were six herds showing in the class for get of bull, and three of these were shown by Barron. His top herd was from the get of Emma's Prince, and took fourth place with three, the get of Augusta Star. Watt took second and third places with the get of Gainford Marquis. In the class for two, progeny of one cow, Barron took first and second with progeny of Lavender and of Rosa Hope. Watt was third with a pair from Countess Selina.

HEREFORDS

In the Herefords, Gay Lad 16th again carried off first place in a class of seven senior bulls, and won further fame for his owner, Frank Collicutt, of Crossfield. He also won the senior and grand championship, the reserve going to A. B. Cook of Townsend, Montana, with Panama 81. Reserve senior was won by Cavalier, owned by L. G. Clifford, of Oshawa. Panama 81 was junior champion with Collicutt's Willow Spring Gay, reserve.

Clifford had a splendid showing of Hereford cows and won all the female championships, with the exception of junior reserve, which went to Belle Donald 57th owned by the Curtice Cattle Co., of Calgary. The senior and grand champion was Perfection Lass 5th; reserve senior, Dolly Fairfax; and junior champion, Lady Armour Fairfax.

For three animals, get of one sire, Cook won out with Panama 81st, Panama 100th, and Panama Joy; Curtice Cattle Co. was second, with Beau Donald 226th; Belle Donald 257th, and Beau Donald 213th; Collicutt was third and George Fuller, of Girvin, Sask., fourth.

In the grade herd, Clifford took first place with a group composed of Cavalier, Dolly Fairfax, Perfection Lass, Lady Armour Fairfax, and Perfection Lass 10th; Cook was second; Collicutt third; and the Curtice Cattle Co. fourth. In the Breeders' herd Cook won top place, with Clifford second; Curtice Cattle Co. third; and Collicutt fourth. As will be noted from the awards of championships and herd prizes, there was keen competition among the splendid herds shown in this breed, no one exhibitor having a sinecure in winning top places.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Outstanding in the exhibit of black cattle was the Kershaw herd of Muskogee, Oklahoma. They included in their showing that splendid bull, Plowman, which has taken prizes all over the continent, including the International. J. D. McGregor had in some splendid cattle, in spite of the fact that he sold off his herd last winter, but he is collecting around him again the right kind and won his share of prizes, taking reserve grand championship with his bull, Blackmere 4th, which was also the junior champion. E. C. Woods, of Warman, had in some winners and S. C. Pritchard of Warman, C. H. Richardson, of Bowden, and A. E. and E. S. Clemens are young breeders that are coming on in splendid shape, all winning out in some of the classes, which is great credit considering the swift company in which they had to compete. Judge Dowell was most enthusiastic about the classes that were brought before him and considered they would rank well in any competition on the continent.

Woods won reserve senior championship for bulls with Muskogee 29th, McGregor winning both junior championships. Kershaw won senior, junior and grand championships for females, McGregor again winning the junior reserve. In the three, get of one bull, McGregor won out over Kershaw, with three from Edward of Glen-carnock, Woods coming third, and Pritchard fourth. In the senior herds, Kershaw was first with an outstanding all-round herd; Pritchard came up to second; Woods third, and Richardson fourth. The herds brought out an extraordinary showing of the black cattle. In the junior herds, McGregor was first, with Kershaw second, Woods third, and Pritchard fourth.

RED POLLS

Entries from the Jean Du Luth Farm, from Minnesota, made the competition in the Red-Polled cattle very interesting. W. J. McComb, of Beresford, Man., also had in some splendid animals of this breed, and W. J. Elliott, of Irma, was a winner in the junior yearling class with his new bull, Jean Du Luth Donor. The rest of his cattle were hardly in shape to compete with the champion herds from Duluth and Manitoba.

The Du Luth farms took the championships for bulls with the exception of the reserve senior, which went to W. J. McComb with Fancy Lad, and the reserve junior, which went to Elliott with his junior yearling, Jean Du Luth Donor. McComb also won the reserve senior championship for cows with J. D. Bonnie Bell, the rest of the purple ribbons going to the Jean Du Luth herd.

Dairy Cattle

Judging of the Holstein cattle brought out some of the best cattle ever shown in Alberta, the strong competition being between the Colony Stock Farm, of British Columbia, and George Bevington, of Wintertown, who had out a big herd, showing in better condition than in other years. The Colony Stock Farm were showing a complete herd with entries in every class, and their cattle were in the pink of condition, one of the most beautifully-kept herds on the grounds. Their outstanding individual was their aged cow, Morag Neeman De Kol, which won all the classes in which she competed. Bevington won the reserve championship for females and reserve senior with his two-year-old heifer, Jacoba Tensen. He also won the bull championships. The herd classes were divided between the Colony Stock Farm and Bevington. In the get of one bull, Colony Stock Farm won out with the get of Aargle Cornucopia Newman. In the class for two, progeny of one cow, and in the class for

three calves, Bevington won top places. These, along with his winners in the young classes, were from his herd bull, the grand champion, Colony Major Posch Tensen. P. Palleen, of Calgary, was showing some nice animals in the Holstein classes, and was a runner up for several of the awards.

JERSEYS

W. J. Williamson, of Fort Saskatchewan, was the biggest exhibitor in the Jerseys. He has filled out his herd with some purchases from the well-known Harper herd. There were a few other animals shown in this breed by local exhibitors. Mrs. M. E. Shearer, of Edmonton, took female championship with her only exhibit. Williamson won the senior and grand championship with his two-year-old bull, Kentucky Champion.

AYRSHIRES

In the Ayrshires, Allan Gillies was competing against the Roland Ness herd. Mr. Gillies has just recently gone into this breed of cattle, having changed over from the Shorthorns this spring and is well pleased with his milkers. He had scarcely had time to get his herd in shape to show against such competition as that given by the Ness herd, but was successful in taking the championship for bulls.

SHORTHORNS

Bull three years and over.—1, J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.; 2, L. A. Bowes, Calgary.

Bull, two years.—1, J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.; 2, W. C. Short, Edmonton; 3, Geo. W. Uren, Bremner.

Bull, senior yearling.—1, J. G. Barron; 2, W. C. Short.

Bull, junior yearling.—1, J. A. Watt; 2, Chas. G. Beeching, De Winton; 3, Chas. G. Beeching; 4, J. G. Barron; 5, J. A. Watt. Bull, senior calf.—1, J. G. Barron; 2, J. A. Watt; 3, J. A. Watt; 4, J. G. Barron; 5, J. G. Barron.

Senior champion.—Lancaster Lord, J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.; reserve, Village Marquis, L. A. Bowes, Calgary.

Junior champion.—Star of Hope, J. G. Barron; reserve, Lavender Chief, John G. Barron.

Grand Champion, Lancaster Lord, J. G. Barron; reserve, Star of Hope, J. G. Barron.

Heifer, senior yearling.—1, Lavender 47th, J. G. Barron; 2, Dales May, C. G. Beeching; 3, White Heather, C. G. Beeching; 4, Lavender Pet 2nd, L. A. Bowes.

Heifer, junior yearling.—1, Diamond Beauty, J. A. Watt; 2, Fairview Jubilee 5th; 3, Fairview Princess, J. G. Barron; 4, Fairford Gelite, J. A. Watt; 5, Miss Ramsdeer 3rd, Chas. G. Beeching.

Heifer, senior calf.—1, Fame's Bloom, J. A. Watt; 2, Rose Hope 20th, J. G. Barron; 3, Lady Stanford, J. A. Watt; 4, Bonnie Flower, L. A. Bowes; 5, Clipper of the Manor 9th, L. A. Bowes.

Heifer, junior calf.—1, Rosebud Heroine, L. A. Bowes; 2, Gainford Marquis, J. A. Watt; 3, Tranby Clare 2nd, C. G. Beeching; exhibition, G. W. Uren, Bremner.

Champion female, two years or over.—1, Collyme Best, L. A. Bowes; reserve, Bell, J. A. Watt.

Champion female, under two years.—Lavender 47th, J. G. Barron; reserve, Diamond Beauty.

Grand Champion female.—Collyme Best, L. A. Bowes; reserve, Lavender 47th, J. G. Barron.

Three, get of one bull.—1, Star of Hope, J. G. Barron; 2, Gainford Sultan, J. A. Watt; 3, Gainford Monarch, J. A. Watt; 4, Lavender Chief, J. G. Barron.

Two, progeny of one cow.—1, Lavender Chief, J. G. Barron; 2, Star of Hope, J. G. Barron; 3, Gainford Monarch, J. A. Watt.

Graded herd: one bull, two years or over; one cow, three years or over; one heifer, two years; one heifer, one year; and one heifer calf.—1, Lancaster Lord, J. G. Barron; 2, Gainford Sultan, J. A. Watt; 3, Village Marquis, L. A. Bowes.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Bull, three years or over.—1, L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla.; 2, S. C. Pritchard, Camrose; 3, C. H. Richardson, Bowden.

Bull, two years.—1, E. C. Woods, Warman, Sask.; 2, L. R. Kershaw; 3, A. E. and E. S. Clemens, Sedgewick.

Bull, senior yearling.—1, E. C. Woods.

Bull, junior yearling.—1, Jas. D. McGregor, Brandon; 2, L. R. Kershaw; 3, C. H. Richardson.

Bull, senior calf.—1, J. G. McGregor; 2, L. R. Kershaw; 3, S. C. Pritchard; 4, A. E. and E. S. Clemens; 5, E. C. Woods.

Bull, junior calf.—1, C. H. Richardson; 2, S. C. Pritchard; 3, J. D. McGregor; 4, E. C. Woods; 5, L. R. Kershaw.

Senior champion.—Plowman, L. R. Kershaw.

Senior reserve.—Muskogee 29th, E. C. Woods.

Junior champion.—Blackmere 4th, Jas. D. McGregor, Brandon.

Junior reserve.—Ensign of Glen-carnock 3rd, James D. McGregor.

Grand champion.—Plowman, L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee.

Grand reserve.—Blackmere 4th, J. D. McGregor.

Cow, four years or over, that has produced calf since January 1, 1918.—1, Twin Burn Bride 5th, L. R. Kershaw; 2, Middle-brooke Pride 9th, E. C. Woods; 3, Winsome Favor, C. H. Richardson; 4, Miss Maple Bank, A. E. and E. S. Clemens; 5, Pure Pride of Gwenonawr 2nd, S. C. Pritchard.

Cow, three years, which has produced calf since January 1, 1919.—1, Anes Plantation Queen, S. C. Pritchard; 2, Blackbird of Glen-carnock, S. C. Pritchard.

Heifer, two years.—1, Muskogee May 6th, L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee; 2, Erica Ellen, S. C. Pritchard, Camrose; 3, Moskegn Heather Girl 2nd, R. C. Woods; 4, Patricia of Glenrose, S. C. Pritchard, Camrose; 5, Faveta 5rd, C. H. Richardson, Bowden.

Heifer, senior yearling.—1, Muskegn Heather Rose, E. C. Woods; 2, Blackbird Progress, J. D. McGregor, Brandon; 3, Mus-

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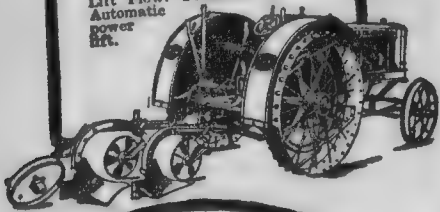
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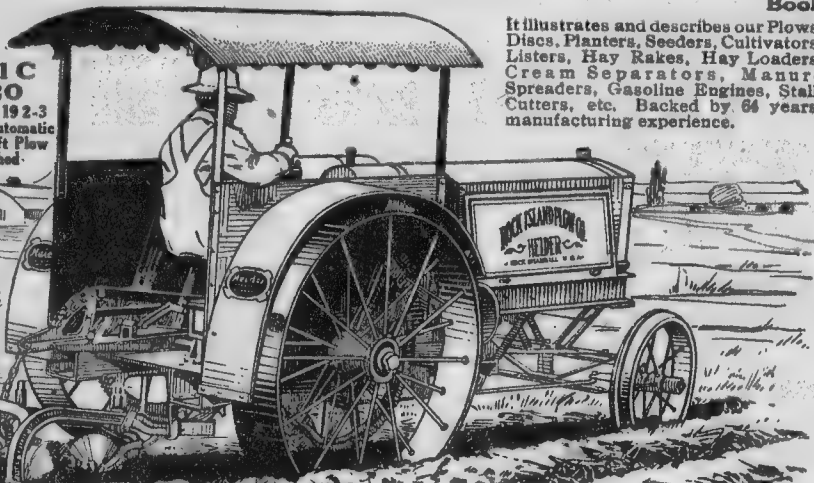
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kogee May 7th, L. R. Kershaw; 4, Favorite of Willow Park, C. H. Richardson.
Heifer, junior yearling.—1, Pride of Muskogee 3rd, L. R. Kershaw; 2, Glencarnock Beauty, J. D. McGregor; 3, Florence of Clemens Farm, A. E. and E. S. Clemens, Sedgewick; 4, Muskogee Duchess 3rd, E. C. Woods; 5, Violet of Glenrose, S. C. Prichard.

Heifer, senior calf.—1, Pure Pride, J. D. McGregor; 2, Muskogee Blackbird, L. R. Kershaw; 3, Missie of Glencarnock, J. D. McGregor; 4, Muskogee Nightingale, E. C. Woods; 5, Willow Park Favorite 3rd, C. H. Richardson.

Heifer, junior calf.—1, Pride of Muskogee 4th, L. R. Kershaw; 2, Perdita of Glencarnock, J. D. McGregor; 3, Glencarnock Rubicon 3rd, J. D. McGregor; 4, Violet of Glenrose, S. C. Prichard; 5, Patricia of Glenrose, S. C. Prichard.

Champion female, two years and over.—Twin Burn Pride 5th, L. R. Kershaw; reserve, Muskogee May 6th, L. R. Kershaw.

Champion female under two years.—Pride of Muskogee 3rd, L. R. Kershaw; reserve, Pure Pride, J. D. McGregor.

Grand champion female.—Twin Burn Pride 5th, L. R. Kershaw; reserve, Pride of Muskogee 3rd, L. R. Kershaw.

Herd: one bull and three females under two years.—1, Glencarnock Beauty, Missie of Glencarnock, Pure Pride of Glencarnock, J. D. McGregor; 2, Muskogee Ben Har, Pride of Muskogee 3rd, Muskogee Blackbird 4th, Pride of Muskogee 4th, L. R. Kershaw; 3, Muskogee 71st, Muskogee Ducker 3rd, Muskogee Heather Rose, Muskogee Nightingale 3rd, E. C. Woods; 4, Glenrose Calgary, Violet of Glenrose, Violet of Glenrose 2nd, Patricia of Glenrose, S. C. Prichard.

Three calves under one year.—Blackmere 4th, Missie of Glencarnock, Pure Pride of Glencarnock, J. D. McGregor; 2, Muskogee Ben Har, Muskogee Blackbird, Pride of Muskogee, L. R. Kershaw.

Three.—Glenrose Princess, Violet 2nd, Patricia of Glenrose, S. C. Prichard.

Swift Canadian Co. special for grade beef steer.—Champion Willow Park Lad, C. H. Richardson, Bowden. Reserve.

HEREFORDS

Bull, three years or over.—1, Gay Lad 16th, F. Collicut, Calgary; 2, Fairfax 16th Junior, A. B. Cook, Townsend, Mont.; 3, Beau Donald, Curtice Cattle Co. Ltd.; 4, Panama 38th, A. A. Boggs and Sons; 5, Mother of Fairfax, C. E. Fuller.

Bull, two years.—1, Cavalier, L. O. Clifford, Oshawa; 2, Montana Fairfax 20th, A. B. Cook; 3, Lord Fairfax 5th, J. C. Sherry, Edmonton; 4, Bow Major 2nd, J. A. Chapman, Mayfield, Man.; 5, Beau Donald 20th, Curtice Cattle Co.

Bull, senior yearling.—Beau Donald 215th, Curtice Cattle Co.; 2, Panama 76th, A. B. Cook; 3, Willow Spring Lord, T. F. Cadzow, Vermilion; 4, Britisher Fairfax, G. E. Fuller; 5, Fairfax Protection, L. O. Clifford.

Junior bull yearling.—1, Willow Spring Gay, F. Collicut; 2, Royal Perfection, A. B. Cook; 3, Willow Spring Rainsay, F. Collicut; 4, Beau Fairfax, J. A. Chapman; 5, Rathern Fairfax, J. C. Sherry, Edmonton.

Bull, senior calf.—1, Panama 81, A. B. Cook; 2, Gay Lad 3rd, F. Collicut; 3, Panama 100th, A. B. Cook; 4, Gay Lad 2nd, F. Collicut; 5, Beau Donald 223, Curtice Cattle Co.

Bull, junior calf.—1, Beau Donald 192, Curtice Cattle Co.; 2, Gay Lad 40, F. Collicut; 3, Banana 38, O. A. Boggs and Sons; 4, Max Fairfax, J. A. Chapman; 5, Alberta Panama, O. A. Boggs and Sons; 6, Lord Fairfax Junior, L. O. Clifford.

Senior champion bull.—Gay Lad 16, F. Collicut; reserve, Cavalier, L. O. Clifford. Junior champion bull.—Panama 81st, A. B. Cook, Townsend, Man.; reserve, Willow Spring Gay, F. Collicut.

Grand champion bull.—Gay Lad 16, F. Collicut; reserve, Panama 81, A. B. Cook.

Cow, four years and over, which has produced a calf since January 1, 1918.—1, Columbus Donea, O. A. Boggs; 2, Beau Fairy, J. A. Chapman; 3, Miss Perfecta 9th, Frank Collicut; 4, Mary Real, Geo. E. Fuller, Girvin, Sask.

Cow, three years, which has produced a calf since January 1, 1918.—1, Dolly Fairfax, L. O. Clifford; 2, Miss Joy, A. Collicut; 4, Belle Donald 233, Curtice Cattle Co.; 5, Alberta Lady, O. A. Boggs and Sons.

Heifer, two years.—1, Perfection Lass 5, L. O. Clifford; 2, Belle Donald 230, Curtice Cattle Co.; 3, Lady Joy, A. B. Cook; 4, Willow Spring Glodusa, F. Collicut; 5, Blossom Dale, Geo. E. Fuller.

Heifer, senior yearling.—1, Lady Joy 2, A. B. Cook; 2, Belle Donald 254, Curtice Cattle Co.; 3, Rosette Fairfax 3, L. O. Clifford; 4, Beauty Columbus, G. E. Fuller; 5, Willow Spring Ellis, Frank Collicut.

Heifer, junior yearling.—1, Lady Armour Fairfax, L. O. Clifford; 2, U. S. Murdoch, F. Collicut; 3, Mae Perfection, A. B. Cook; 4, Belle Perfection 33, Curtice Cattle Co.; 5, Willow Spring Sarah, F. Collicut.

Heifer, senior calf.—1, Belle Donald 267, Curtice Cattle Co.; 2, Miss Gay Lad, F. Collicut; 3, Panama's Joy, A. B. Cook; 4, Flower Perfection, A. B. Cook; 5, Willow Spring Jean, F. E. Fuller; 6, Perfection Lass 5, L. O. Clifford; 7, Willow Spring Foach, F. Collicut.

Heifer, junior calf.—1, Miss Gay Lad 2, F. Collicut; 2, Mae Queen Fairfax 3, L. O. Clifford; 3, Panama's Joy 9, A. B. Cook; 4, Willow Spring Jones, F. Collicut.

Female senior champion, two years and over.—Perfection Lass 5th, L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.; reserve, Dolly Fairfax, L. O. Clifford.

Junior champion, under two years.—Lady Armour Fairfax, L. O. Clifford; reserve, Belle Donald 57th, Curtice Cattle Co.

Grand champion female.—Perfection Lass 5th, L. O. Clifford; reserve, Lady Armour Fairfax, L. O. Clifford.

Dominion Liberal Convention

W. L. Mackenzie King Elected over Mr. Fielding to be Leader of Party—Platform Adopted

WITH an attendance of nearly 1,500 delegates, the national liberal convention opened at Ottawa on the morning of Tuesday, August 5, and continued its sitting on that and the two succeeding days. Hon. Charles Murphy, chairman of the local organization committee, called the convention to order, after which D. D. McKenzie, in a brief speech, nominated Hon. George H. Murray, premier of Nova Scotia, and Sir Lomer Gouin, premier of Quebec, as joint chairmen of the convention, to which positions they were elected unanimously. The main business of the first day, in addition to the organization proceedings, was the passing of a resolution in memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, embodying a tribute to his memory and declaring that "sadly and mournfully the members of this national convention of the liberal party of Canada record their sense of the irreparable loss the country has suffered."

Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King was chosen by the convention to be the leader of the Liberal party. On the first vote the figures stood, King 344, Fielding 297, Graham 153, McKenzie 153. The second ballot was as follows: King 411, Fielding 344, Graham 124, McKenzie 60. The third ballot stood, King 476, Fielding 433. Mr. King was elected on what was virtually the fourth ballot. As owing to the third party being already under way before it was announced that Messrs. Graham and McKenzie had retired, it was necessary to discard the ballots already cast and begin again. Mr. King was minister of labor in the Laurier government. Of recent years he has lived in the United States. On October 1, 1914, he was selected by the Rockefeller Foundation to assume charge of a new field of social service work inaugurated by the Foundation, dealing with questions affecting the relations of labor and capital. In 1917 he took an active part, as a lieutenant of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the election campaign against the Union government, in which he was defeated as a candidate in North York, Ont. It is understood that Sir Wilfrid desired strongly that Mr. King should be his successor in the Liberal leadership.

Out of his experiences as a labor minister in Canada and his researches as a specialist of the Rockefeller Foundation, Mr. King produced, under the title, "Industry and Humanity," a treatise on the relations of capital and labor, which has taken high rank among the recent works of this character. Mr. King's book is devoted to the advocacy of the thesis with which his name in the labor world is identified, and that there are four factors to industry, all necessary to one another; labor, capital, management and the community, all of whom have a claim upon the profits.

Tariff Resolution

The following resolution on tariff policy was moved by Hon. George Langley, of Saskatchewan, and seconded by Hon. Peter J. Veniot, of New Brunswick:—

"That the best interests of Canada demand that at an early date substantial reductions of the burdens of customs taxation be made with a view to the accomplishing of two purposes of the highest importance:—

"First—Diminishing the very high cost of living which presses very severely on the masses of people. Second—Reducing the cost of the instruments of production in the industries based on the natural resources of the Dominion, the vigorous development of which is essential to the progress and prosperity of our country."

"That in order to bring about the above objects, the liberal party pledges itself, on receiving the endorsement of the electors, to enact legislation:—

"1.—Placing on free list wheat, wheat flour and all products of wheat; the principal articles of food; farm im-

plements and machinery; farm tractors, mining, flour and saw mill machinery and repair parts thereof; rough and partly dressed lumber; illuminating, lubricating and fuel oils; nets, net twines and fishermen's equipments, cements and fertilizers.

"2.—Diminishing the tariff in order to extract a reduction of at least 50 per cent. on the duties on wearing apparel and footwear, and raw materials entering into the production thereof.

"3.—Increasing the British preference to 50 per cent. of the general tariff."

The Tariff Discussion

In moving the resolution, Mr. Langley said that the tariff was a question which did not affect the west alone, but the whole of Canada. He was of the view, however, that western farmers had borne the burdens of the tariff but had received none of its benefits. The legislature of Saskatchewan had, year after year, passed low tariff resolutions. At first the conservative opposition had raised objections on the ground that the tariff was purely a Federal matter. Last year, however, for the first time, the conservative opposition in Saskatchewan gave up its contention and joined in passing a low tariff resolution.

Hon. John Oliver, premier of British Columbia, moved an amendment to the tariff resolution, striking out the second and third paragraphs of the resolution referring to placing certain specified articles on the free list and substantial reductions in the customs duties on other articles, and substituting therefor the following paragraph:—

"That to these ends all the actual necessities of life, together with all the tools, implements, and machinery for the development of our natural resources and for the preparation of those natural resources for use shall be free of customs taxation."

It was necessary, Mr. Oliver said, not only to put food production on the free list, but it was necessary to develop the whole of Canada's resources. The resolution as submitted by the resolutions' committee would furnish a weapon of attack to the opponents of the liberal party. "It would also tie my hands behind my back," Mr. Oliver declared, "and it would also tie the hands of a great many other liberal candidates in the next election." The resolution would put farm tractors on the free list. But what of the gasoline engine in the fisherman's boat? That was equally an instrument of production. What of the jack plane and the other tools of the carpenter, the machinists' tools, the plumbers' tools—were they not also instruments of production?

"It is not a square deal," Mr. Oliver protested, "and it is not good liberal policy. It is a 'get-by' proposition. It would not even get the Borden government by. And the liberal party is too big and important in this crisis that it should put any 'get-by' proposition before the people."

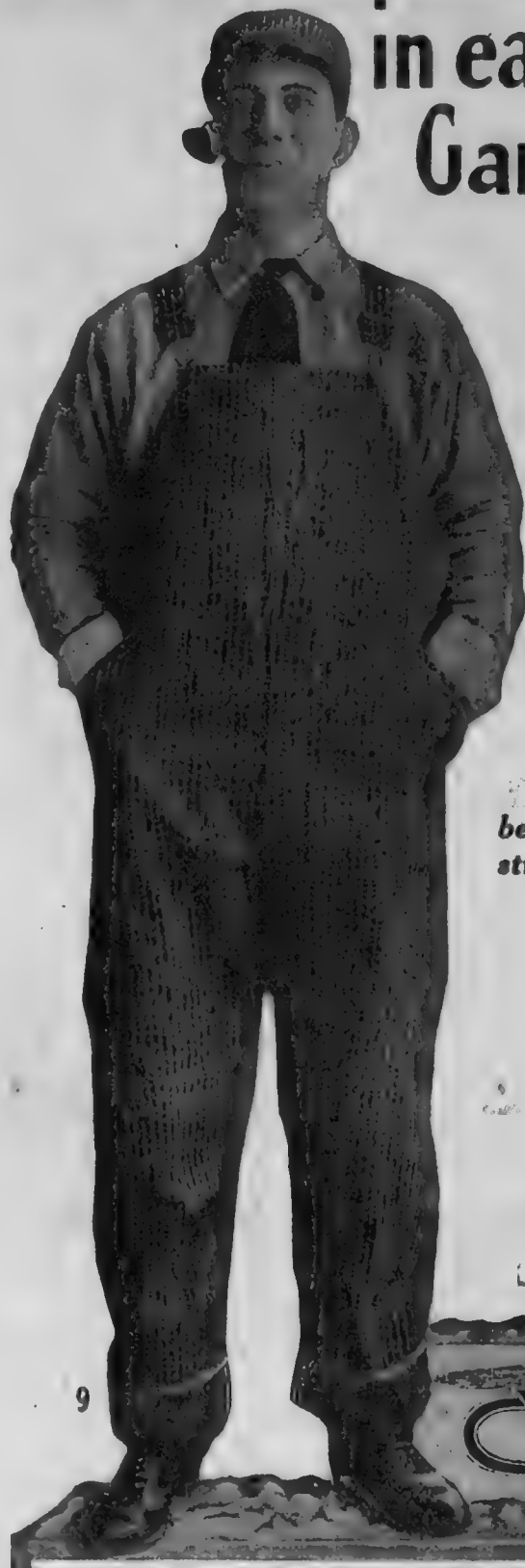
Miss H. E. Petrie, of Hamilton, seconding the amendment, said that until the whole question has been gone into it was not safe to deal with any specific items.

A Manufacturer's View

From Kirk Cameron, of Montreal, a manufacturer, came a very frank and naive objection to the main resolution. He declared baldly that it was not good political tactics or strategy to make specific promises in regard to the tariff. Such tactics in the past had cost liberals dear. The general principles should be laid down and the party should be trusted to carry them out for the prosperity of the country.

To this proposal A. R. Macmaster, of Brome, made the retort: "My friend, Mr. Cameron," he said, "believes that the tariff should be reduced, but he does not think it wise that we should tell the people on what items the reduction should come. I believe that the people are tired and sick and nauseated with political strategy; they want the truth, and the truth shall make them

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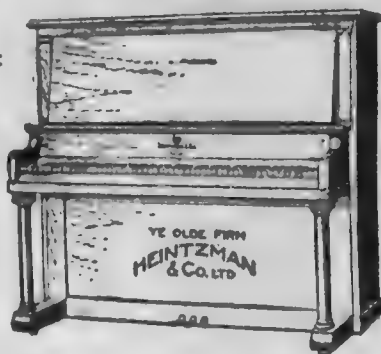
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free." The member for Brome carried the convention with him, and the resolution, as moved by Mr. Langley, was carried.

The Labor Resolution

The platform of the liberal party in regard to labor was approved by the convention in a resolution moved by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, ex-minister of labor, seconded by Arthur Roebuck, of Toronto. After declaring that the national liberal convention accepts in its entirety as a part of the liberal platform in the spirit in which they have framed and insofar as the special circumstances of the country will permit, the terms of the labor convention and general principles associated with the league of nations and incorporated in the conditions of peace, the resolution proceeds:—

"(1)—That the introduction into the government of industry, of principles of representation whereby labor and the community, as well as capital, may be represented in industrial control, and their interests safeguarded and promoted in the shaping of industrial policies.

"(2)—That insofar as may be practicable, having regard for Canada's financial position, an adequate system of insurance against unemployment, sickness, dependence in old age, and other disability, which would include old age pensions, widows' pensions and maternity benefits, should be instituted by the Federal government in conjunction with the governments of the several provinces; and that, on matters pertaining to industrial and social legislation, an effort should be made to overcome any question of jurisdiction between the Dominion and the provinces by effective co-operation between the several governments.

"(3)—The representation of labor on Federal commissions pertaining to labor matters.

"(4)—Effective legislation for conservation of human life and health.

"(5)—The representation of labor on the board of directors of the Canadian National Railways.

"(6)—That the system of retaining soldiers unfitted for their past work because of physical injuries, be extended to disabled workers in industry.

"(7)—More effective restriction of Chinese immigration.

"(8)—The Federal incorporation of co-operative associations.

"(9)—The acceptance of the principle of proportional representation.

"(10)—Immediate and drastic action by the government with respect to the high cost of living and profiteering.

"(11)—Restoration of the control of the executive by parliament and of parliament by the people through a discontinuance of government by order-in-council; and a just franchise and its exercise under free conditions."

Public Health

A resolution pledging the convention to a vigorous prosecution of measures best calculated to conserve the life and improve the physical standing of Canadian citizenship was moved by Miss Isabel Armstrong, of London. The resolution was seconded by Miss Petrie, and carried.

Income Tax Protest

Captain J. W. Wilton, of Winnipeg, moved, seconded by D. A. Lafortune, M.P., of Jacques Cartier, "that this convention condemns the government because it has not enforced the income tax law in such a manner as to make it produce the revenue which such a tax should produce if properly collected."—Carried unanimously.

A War Resolution

A resolution placing on record the convention's appreciation of King George's war efforts as well as its gratitude "to the valiant Canadian army for its splendid share in the great victory," was adopted with enthusiasm.

Another resolution which received the approval of the convention authorizes the establishment of a central liberal organization with headquarters at Ottawa. It will be known as the national liberal organization committee. It will include a national council of 54. The committee will select a national organizer who will have his headquarters in Ottawa.

Imperial Relations

The following resolution was moved by Senator Dandurand, and seconded

by M. A. Macdonald, of Vancouver:—"That no organic change in the Canadian constitution in regard to the relation of Canada to the empire ought to come into effect until passed by parliament and has been ratified by vote of the Canadian people on a referendum."

The amendment to the resolution was moved by W. D. Gregory, of Toronto, Liberal candidate in Halton county, Ontario, last election, and seconded by John Boyd, of Montreal.

The amendment aimed to extend the resolution. It was that following the word "resolved" there should be inserted the words "that we are strongly opposed to any attempt to centralize imperial control."

The resolution, as amended, was carried.

The War-Time Election

"Whereas it has been openly charged that there was a conspiracy to carry out the elaborate system of frauds in connection with the military voters' part of the War-Time Elections Act for the purpose of overcoming the voice of the honest electorate of the Dominion, involving the voting of unqualified persons, doubly voting, personation, ballot stuffing and the illegal switching of thousands of votes to constituencies other than those in which the military electors were known to be entitled to vote;

"And whereas, it has been openly charged that these frauds would have been impossible without large numbers of appointees of the crown deliberately co-operating and committing perjury;

"And whereas it has been openly charged that these colossal frauds were perpetrated under the direction and connivance of cabinet ministers, military officers and civilian officials holding influential and responsible positions;

"And whereas it has been alleged that persons were officially known to be immediately implicated in the direction and control of these frauds and were subsequently recommended by the prime minister for imperial honors at the hands of His Majesty the King;

"Therefore this convention hereby demands the appointment of an impartial royal commission with unlimited power and authority to institute a full and exhaustive enquiry into the conduct of every phase of the illegal and other fraudulent practices in connection with the elections held under the aforesaid Military Voters Act, and this convention also demands the punishment of every person, military or civilian, who may be proved to have been implicated in the before-mentioned election frauds."

Returned Soldiers

1. Whereas it is considered that the guiding principle for permanent settlement of the problem of civil re-establishment should be equitable treatment to soldiers in all vocations having regard to the length and nature of service.

Resolved that this convention declares that the adoption of a system of cash grants to the soldiers and the dependents of those who have fallen, is the most satisfactory and effective means of civil re-establishment—such grants to be in addition to the present gratuity and to pay for disability resulting from service.

Further resolved, that this convention further considers:—

2. That the whole matter of the education of the returned soldier be placed in the hands of competent educational authorities to provide for the co-ordination, improvement and extension of a system of educational training, both vocational and general.

3. "Insurance." That provision should be made whereby any increased cost of insurance in favor of dependents of the soldiers should be borne by the state, where such increase arises from disability incurred during the war.

4. "Pensions." (a) That such pensions or allowances be granted as shall enable soldiers or their dependents, as the case may be, to maintain a liberal standard of living sufficient to guarantee health, education and all the necessities, comforts and amenities which go to make up a standard of living worthy of Canadian citizenship.

(b) That soldiers permanently disabled shall be trained for some useful occupation selected by themselves and

for which they are fitted for such length of time as shall render them efficient in same, and after being so trained should be assisted by the government in obtaining employment at a rate of remuneration adequate to the services rendered in such employment.

(c) That from the moment of discharge and until said training is completed and such employment found the soldiers permanently partially disabled, as aforesaid, and their dependents should receive pensions or allowances amply sufficient to enable them to maintain the liberal standard of living, as aforesaid, and when employment has been found for said soldiers upon the completion of their training, if the remuneration received in such employment is not sufficient to maintain such standard of living, the government should provide the deficiency.

(d) That soldiers who have returned or shall hereafter return partially or totally temporarily disabled and their dependents should receive, during the period of such disability, pensions or allowances amply sufficient to enable them to maintain a liberal standard of living as aforesaid.

5. "Medical examination." That steps should be taken to secure uniformity in medical decision as to disabilities by establishing permanent travelling medical appeal boards.

6. That more effective employment agencies should be created and the divergent efforts of the various organizations now in existence should be coordinated in a central authority.

7. That reference to soldiers in the resolution is intended to include, as well, sailors, aviators and nurses whenever applicable, and Canadian soldiers serving with any of the Imperial or Allied armies so far as benefits hereunder have not been provided for by the Imperial or Allied governments.

Agriculture

"In the interest of agriculture production and development it is expedient to encourage co-operation and induce greater investment in farming. Therefore, it is deemed expedient to utilize the national credit to assist co-operative agricultural credit associations to provide capital for agriculture at the lowest possible rates.

"With the object of reducing the high cost of living by eliminating as far as possible the waste and expense in handling food products between the producer and consumer, it is expedient to extend the principle and system of Canadian government elevators and to provide interior and terminal cold storage warehouses equipped for the assembling, assorting, preparing, storing and grading of food products in order that co-operative organizations and others may have available to them reliable, modern equipment for the distribution of farm products in superior condition and at lessened cost either for domestic consumption or for export, and that cold storage transportation facilities should be provided at the cost of operation for the shipment of food products throughout Canada and for the carrying to the markets of the world the surplus farm products of this country and delivering them in such condition that will make Canadian foodstuffs a standard of quality for the world's market.

"That in the interests of agriculture in aid of greater production on the land and for the conservation of the soil in Canada, it is expedient for the government to arrange for the distribution of fertilizers at the lowest possible cost.

"That a special committee be appointed to prepare a resolution upon the banking system of Canada and the adapting of said system to satisfactory loans in connection with land and livestock, and to present such resolution to your committee."

Reciprocity

"That the agreement was fair and just to both countries and well calculated to promote the good relations so desirable.

"That the action of the Conservative party under the leadership of Mr. now Sir, Robert Borden, in opposing and defeating the agreement was a sacrifice of the best interests of Canada for distinctly partizan ends.

"That the insincerity of the movement of the Conservative leaders on that question has been abundantly evi-

denced by the fact that after coming into office they proceeded to make some of the very tariff changes a denunciation of which was their chief ground in the elections of 1911.

"That the action of the Conservative leaders in preventing the consummation of the so-excellent an arrangement between the two countries, deserves, and should still receive, whenever the opportunity occurs, the severe condemnation of the Canadian people.

"That the reciprocity agreement was approved in 1911 by the congress of the United States and the law giving such approval still remains on the American statute book.

"That if the proposal lately made in the congress to repeal the said law be carried out, the people of Canada will have no cause to complain, since the Americans have kept the law unimpaired for the long term of eight years, during which Canada has made no move

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to avail herself of its provisions.

"That while, for these reasons, this convention can take no exception to the proposal so made at Washington, we, as Liberals, again place on record our appreciation of the object of the said agreement and our faith in the principles of friendly international relations underlying it, and we express our earnest hope that in both countries such principles will be upheld, and that a favorable moment may come when there may be a renewed manifestation by the two governments of a desire to make some similar arrangement."

Economy and Profits Tax

A resolution was also passed calling for the exercise of severe economies in connection with the administration of public affairs and the imposition of graduated taxes on business profits and applicable to all incomes above reasonable exemption.

Seats for Drayton, King, Tolmie

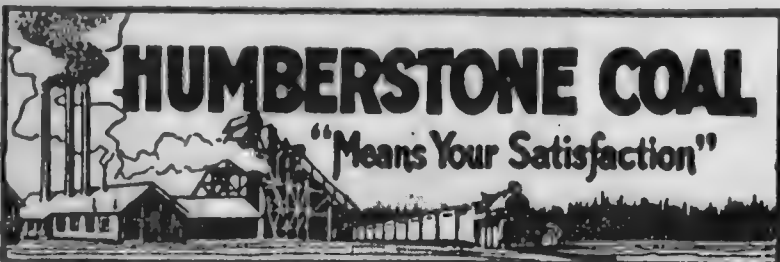
Under the provisions of the Dominion By-Elections Act, as passed at the recent session of parliament, there is no possibility of Sir Henry Drayton, the new minister of finance; Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the liberal leader; or Dr. Tolmie being able to appear in the commons before the end of September or the early part of October. It is said to be likely that Dr. Edwards, of Frontenac, will retire for Sir Henry Drayton. It is understood that Mr. King will make a political tour in the western provinces during September.

The absence of the new leader from the house when parliament assembles next month will create an awkward situation for the opposition. D. D. McKenzie, who acted as temporary leader last session, has declared emphatically that he would not again occupy the leader's chair.

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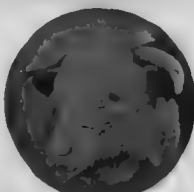
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The Deeper Life

A New Explosion of Christianity

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

TO MEET the critical social situation in the world today a French writer has said there is needed "a new explosion of Christianity." No phrase that has come to my knowledge during recent months has impressed me so deeply. It seems to me to light up the whole landscape. It sums up the world situation. Let me venture to take it as a text.

It is frankly a new explosion of Christianity that is needed. The old Christianity, the Christianity that has been prevalent for centuries in so-called Christian nations has shown itself inadequate. That is not to say that it was not Christian. I don't think there has been any form of Christianity holding any considerable body of people for any length of time that did not deserve to be considered a kind of Christianity. And, however faulty or imperfect, all have rendered great services. But, none the less, it must be said that the general Christianity that has prevailed in Christendom up to the present has demonstrated its inadequacy. Henry Drummond once said, it is not more Christians that are needed but a different brand. So, today it is not more of old Christianity we need, but a different brand—a new sort of explosion.

We would not disparage the past. The present is built on it, grows out of it. We are what we are because our fathers were what they were. We are under infinite obligations to them. But the old-time religion ought not to be good enough for us.

For one thing, the old Christianity has left us broken up and divided. Nay, it must now be said the old Christianity landed us in this calamitous condition. It has been, and still is, a divisive force, not divisive of the good from the evil only, which may be necessary, but divisive of the good from the good, which is unnatural and hateful. A prominent citizen of Manitoba said to me a few months ago, "Did you ever think, Dr. Bland, that in many of our little Manitoba towns it is only religion that keeps the people apart?" The religion of the Lord Jesus Christ, who came to heal our divisions and make us one, the chief agency in preventing unity! The thing is monstrous and intolerable. No, the old Christianity, with its tolerance of denominations, its readiness to split, even sometimes its disposition to glory in these rendings, with its discreditable jealousies and animosities, must give place to a new Christianity which will set to work to close these wounds in the body of Christ as the healing forces in the living organism instantly set to work to close a cut. The flesh that does not try to heal a wound is dead or deeply, desperately sick.

The old Christianity had become too tolerant of the social divisions. It accepted aristocracies and plutocracies and privileged classes and gulfs of social cleavage, only moved to some little flutter of protest or mitigation when these cleavages flamed into strife and disorder. It had no horror and hatred of these monstrous and demoralizing and dehumanizing inequalities. It had defence for the powerful and, at most, pity and charity for the weak.

Perhaps deepest defect of all, the old Christianity either did not really mean the prayer it so often prayed—Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven—or it did not understand it. It encouraged men to seek for, and bade them thank God for winning, what the Master declared to be the supreme moral peril—riches. It honored the successful competitor and had no word of condemnation for the un-Christian strife. The selfish struggle, the

ruthless profit-seeking it condemned only when flagrant or pushed beyond the law—a law tolerant of profiteering. So, now it is a new type of Christianity that the turmoil and unrest of the Christian nations call for. A Christianity that

does not fold its hands and dream of heaven or contentedly wait for flaming angels to pour out of the skies to destroy the wicked, a Christianity which will fling itself upon the injustice and cruelty of the world in a passion of indignation and pity and yet not blind nor unintelligent, but associating with itself the most careful scientific study of how the greatest social reconstruction in history can be carried out most justly and considerably.

But it is a Christianity that will remember that the time of the coming of the kingdom of God to earth has been conditioned upon human faith and devotion. It will be

a Christianity that will so reverence the human soul that it can never be content till the equality that brotherhood demands and inspires is fully achieved. It will not believe that men are naturally equal, but it will be resolved that they shall be supernaturally equal, love making up all natural deficiencies and inequalities.

It will be uncompromising in its demand that the flag of Christ must float over every function of human life. The cry that business is one thing and Christianity another, it will treat as rankest atheism.

But more important than that it should be a new Christianity, it must be an explosion of Christianity. No Christian movement can save the world in this crisis that is not widespread and passionate. It must surprise people with unsuspected energies in the Christian church. It must reveal religion as the mightiest force on earth. It must gather great industrial councils where leaders of all classes shall discuss reconstruction in the spirit of Christ. It must send men into public life with the same moral urgency which has sent men into the pulpit or the mission field.

An explosion—not a slow, gradual educative process. Some are putting their faith in education. Doubtless it is to education—a much more general and thorough and Christian sort of education than now prevails—on which we must depend for the full achievement of the new social order, but education cannot save the world. Long before its slow processes have accomplished their aim western civilization may be in ruins.

History records explosions in the past, the French Revolution, the Protestant Reformation, the Crusades; never yet the great explosion of Christianity the world now needs. The French revolution, while it held, especially at the outset, large Christian elements, was never conscientiously Christian, and at times was intensely un-Christian. The Protestant Reformation, professedly and consciously Christian, was not so Christian as its supporters thought. The Crusades were a strange and unparalleled mingling of the highest and lowest elements in human nature.

Never yet have we had what now we must have—an explosion of the pure, unadulterated spirit of Jesus Christ. The flames of greed, of class interest, of social jealousy, of blind devastating hatred have been kindled all over the world. Oh! that God may speedily kindle mightier and purer fires, fires of pity and faith and brotherhood! Then evil passion will be overcome by mightier and holier passion, fires of hatred will be lost in diviner conflagrations of love.



DR. BLAND

TEXT:
"I am come to send fire upon the earth."
—Luke XII, 49.

First Farmers' Candidate

Henry Spencer is Nominated to Contest Constituency of Battle River
By H. Higginbotham

HENRY E. SPENCER, who was nominated as a candidate for the Federal Parliament at the recent U.F.A. political convention, held at Wainwright, has the distinction of being the first candidate to be nominated in the new political movement by the organized farmers of Western Canada. Mr. Spencer, in many respects, personifies the ideals behind the farmers' political movement. He is a real farmer candidate and, moreover, he is a young man with no previous political party affiliations. If the farmers of Battle River were hoping for a candidate who would be typical of the U.F.A. movement, they could not have found a better. Mr. Spencer has been connected with the U.F.A. near Edgerton, where he resides, since he settled there in 1909. Two years later he helped form the McCafferty Local, with which Mr. Spencer has been identified ever since, and in 1915 was president. His initiative and good-natured aggressiveness commended him to the farmers of the district and in 1917 he was elected as U.F.A. director for the Battle River constituency.



Henry E. Spencer

Mr. Spencer has a record for doing new things. His election as director was a new thing, since he was unavoidably detained at home, and this was the first case of an officer of the U.F.A. being elected to office on the first occasion when not present at the convention. It is significant also of Mr. Spencer's belief in equal rights, particularly as regards men and women, that Mrs. Spencer addressed the convention in his behalf when he was elected. He has been re-elected at each convention since.

An Englishman Born

H. E. Spencer was born on the farm at Alcester, Warwickshire, England, in 1882, so that he is still quite a young man. He was given a good education and on leaving school went into a bank, where he served for eight years, and afterwards was in the printing business in Paris, France, for one year. He came to Alberta in 1908 and in 1909 homesteaded at Edgerton. He is now farming in partnership with his brother Herbert.

A sketch of Henry E. Spencer would be incomplete without reference to his brother. It would be difficult to say how much of Henry's success is due to the co-operation of his brother Herbert. The two brothers are like the Siamese twins. They are constantly together in work and counsel. While Henry appears to have the larger share of initiative and aggressiveness, he seems to rely much on his brother's judgment. Herbert has an unusual share of modesty and is apparently anxious that his brother should take first place. When it comes to making a speech, they say Herbert can put it all over Henry, but Herbert would not admit this. Since Henry Spencer became director for the Battle River constituency his work has met with signal success. He has the proud distinction of being the youngest U.F.A. director and having charge of the constituency with the largest U.F.A. membership. The healthy state of the U.F.A. movement in the Battle River constituency is a fine tribute to his work. In the first four months of 1919 he formed over thirty new locals in Battle River. If there is any constituency which should be able to elect a farmers' candidate it is Battle River. At the recent political convention, with 400 delegates and approximately 800 people present, one got the impression that the farmers of Battle River would do anything for Henry Spencer. They successively elected him chairman of the convention, president of the district political organization, and then gave him

the nomination as their candidate for the Federal House.

Ten names were put up for the nomination and when the opposing nominees were called upon for speeches, Mr. Spencer said less than any of them. He simply told them that if nominated he would give his best.

Strength of Character

He was not a great success as chairman of the convention, several times having to be put right on parliamentary procedure from the floor of the house, but each time he accepted the correction with courtesy and good grace, admitted his error and went on. This is a good indication of his character. He is always sincere and constantly trying to do something to better the condition of his class. He makes mistakes but cheerfully accepts correction and goes on trying to do better. If he

is elected to parliament, the house will hear from him. He is not afraid to speak his mind, is an uncompromising opponent of special privilege, and when he is convinced that he is right he pursues his course with bull-dog tenacity.

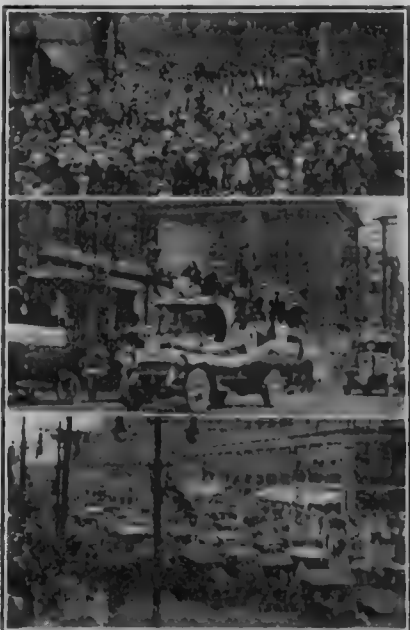
After receiving the nomination as candidate for the constituency, Mr. Spencer resigned the presidency of the district political organization, his place being taken by Archie Muir, of Eye Hill, who was Mr. Spencer's only serious opponent for the nomination. Muir is a young Scotchman of about Mr. Spencer's own age, full of character and determination and a fluent speaker. They will make a good team.

Mr. Spencer has issued a brief message to the U.F.A. locals of Battle River which is characteristic of him, and from which we quote:

"In starting out in this new phase of our work it is well to remember that privilege dies hard and that the old-line parties, backed by special interests, will do their utmost to undermine the progressive work we are doing. Do not, therefore, leave a stone unturned in organizing new locals or in increasing your own membership.

"I take this opportunity of recording my sincere appreciation for the support given me as your candidate for the Battle River constituency. I can only hope that I shall be able to carry out the trust imposed on me, with fairness and equity.

"Battle River has started well; the course is open; let us make the pace; if we do not win, the fault will be our own."



Views of the Peace Celebration in Winnipeg on July 10.



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Certainly not! You know better.

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How long would the driving mechanism of an Automobile last if it was not fully enclosed and protected from the effects of sand and grit, and operating constantly in a clean oil bath?

Is there any reason why the driving mechanism of a Tractor should not have the same protection, and can you reasonably expect long life and wear if it is not?

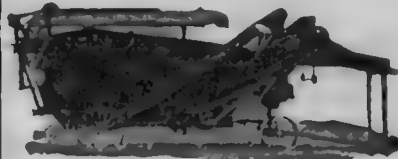
The Imperial Tractor has none of its working parts exposed to the action of sand and other grit. They are all enclosed in dust-proof housings, and run in an oil bath.

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It is cheaper, of course, to manufacture an "open gear" Tractor, and it may cost you a trifle less to buy it. But—think it over—can you afford to own such, AT ANY PRICE, when you may as easily, and as cheaply obtain the IMPERIAL with all these disadvantages eliminated?

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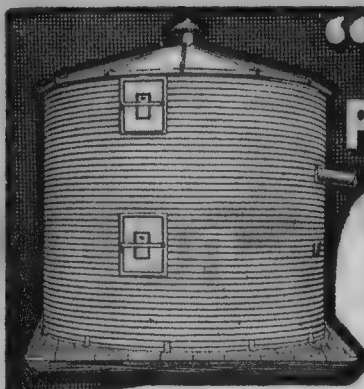
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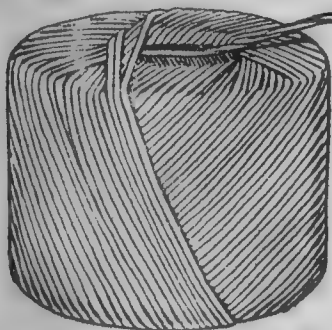
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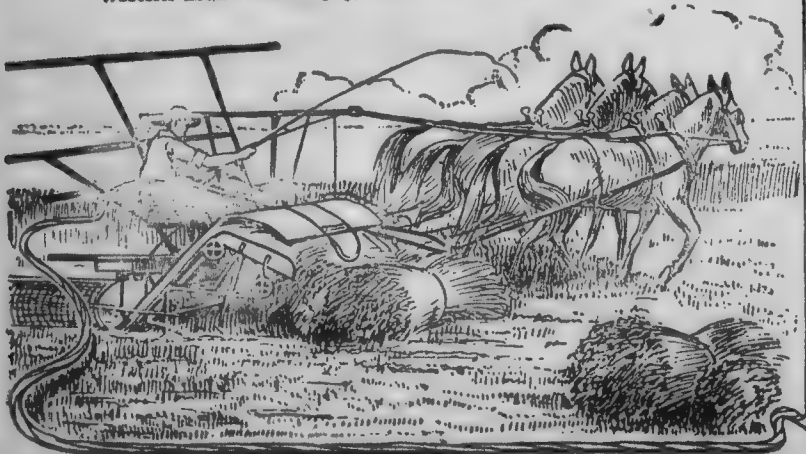
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Great Canadians

Sir Adams G. Archibald, Organizer of Manitoba—By D. C. Harvey

IN these days when governors are but symbols of authority, the claims of our royal representatives to greatness are based upon other considerations than a term of residence in government house; but our first lieutenant-governor, Adams G. Archibald, was called upon to take a very active part in moulding our institutions and reconciling rival factions.

Adams G. Archibald (1814-92), was a Nova Scotian, who imbibed from youth the doctrines of self-government and compromise in that oldest constitutional province of Canada. He entered the local assembly in 1851 as an admirer and follower of Howe, and throughout the next generation his activities were political. In Nova Scotia, he was for several years a member of the liberal cabinet, as solicitor-general, attorney-general, and finally as leader of the opposition, until Confederation brought him into the Dominion cabinet as secretary of state for the province. He became the first lieutenant-governor of Manitoba (1870-72), having been called upon to take up the work of McDougall, who never came into his kingdom. He gave two valuable years to Manitoba, and then became lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, presiding over the destinies of his native province for a decade, after which he lived in honorable retirement until his death.

Mr. Archibald's Nova Scotian career is overshadowed by that of Howe, save for his contribution to Confederation. On this question he took a consistent stand, breaking with the great Tribune of Nova Scotia, and loyally supporting Tupper until the end was attained. He was a delegate to the Charlottetown conference in September, 1864, which, in a sense, inaugurated the Confederation movement; and at a banquet there he said that "It would be the proudest day in the history of British America, when they would unite hand-in-hand, and form a nation, which, in all the elements that constitute real greatness, might be ranked as the third or fourth on the face of the globe." He was also a delegate to the Quebec conference in October, and at Montreal he gave evidence of vision in a fine speech which clearly foreshadowed the western expansion of Canada as well as her acquisition of maritime territory and a sense of the sea. "The people of the lower province," said he, "entertain a magnificent idea of the grandeur which awaits us all. A united nation, we shall become a great country, and the time is not far distant when a colossal power, growing up on the continent, shall stand with one foot on the Pacific and the other on the Atlantic, and shall present to the world, even on this side of the Atlantic, the proof that monarchical institutions are not inconsistent with civil and religious liberty, and the fullest measure of material advancement."

With Confederation achieved, it fell upon Archibald to bridge the gap between Canada and the Pacific, and to secure for Manitobans that civil and religious liberty which he held to be consistent with monarchical institutions.

On his arrival in Manitoba, September 2, 1870, he found a sort of armed truce existing between the French and the English, particularly the English-Canadians, as distinct from the pioneers. The Hudson's Bay Company rule had broken down through conflict between trade and colonization, and in the negotiations for transfer of political ownership the old-timers who had fought against company monopoly and paternalism felt that they had been ignored, that they were being bought in a London market by aggressive Canadians, who would treat them less liberally as a colony than the Mother Country had treated the Canadians prior to 1837. Then, too, owing to close relationships in trade and transportation, there was a strong party in the Red River Valley which favored annexation and found support both official

and unofficial from American residents. Though all these factors called for delicate treatment, the federal government bungled negotiations re transfer at a very critical stage, besides committing its fortunes to land surveyors who lacked principle, and to Mr. McDougall, whose interest in the West is deserving of more credit than either his knowledge of westerners or his tact.

As a result of these facts and fancies, rebellion broke out, leading to a sort of racial contest which culminated in the shooting of Scott—an event of far-reaching influence upon Canadian politics. Out of the confusion, however, a clearer definition of local rights had emerged, and the federal government, departing from the original idea of a colonial apprenticeship, had erected Assiniboia into the province of Manitoba. This new province was thus precipitated into the game of self-government with practically no previous experience, and at a time when its small, mixed population was fiercely divided, tending to coalesce on lines of race rather than of party, and egged on by sympathizers in Ontario or Quebec.

For Archibald, then, the problem was how to reconcile the two races to each other and both to Canada, while at the same time providing de novo for the three functions of government, legislative, executive and judicial, the Council of Assiniboia having passed away with the Hudson's Bay Company regime. His task was complicated by the fact that the French were suspicious because a general amnesty promised by Archbishop Tache had been delayed, while the Canadian party was insistent upon the arrest of the rebels, particularly those who had been responsible for the death of Scott. Fortunately for the immediate tranquillity of the province, the latter fled, and Archibald wrote Cartier that this was the best solution of the difficulty, as an attempt at arrest would have meant ruin, while amnesty might have provoked assassination.

Archibald immediately ordered a census of the people and found that there were 11,963, of whom 1,565 were whites, 558 Indians, 5,757 French half-breeds, 4,083 English half-breeds, and that of the white minority only 747 had been born in the West.

Acting on the information thus obtained, he issued writs for an election which was held in December, 24 members constituting the first assembly. In January, 1871, he appointed his executive council of five, and in March, his legislative council of seven. The local legislature met on March 15, and sat until May 3, passing in all 43 bills, which laid the foundation of law and order in Manitoba, and provided amongst others, for education, police, the sale of real estate, the keeping of public accounts in Canadian currency, and the destruction of Canada thistles.

Two weeks later local courts were constituted, a judge and sheriff provided, and justice once more held the scales. In the meantime four members had been elected to the federal parliament, and Manitoba, having found the means of self-expression both locally and centrally, prepared to celebrate July the first by many sports and a torch-light procession of firemen.

The lieutenant-governor next turned his attention to the extinction of the Indian title to Manitoba and its environs. The Indians had been uneasy owing to incitation during the period of transfer and were anxious to discover what recognition should be made of their claims. Mr. Wemyss Simpson had been appointed as Indian commissioner, and he, with Archibald S. J. Dawson, Robert Pether and the Hon. James McKay, met the Indians of Manitoba proper, at Lower Fort Garry, on July 27, 1871. The treaty concluded here was very important as it was practically pioneer work so far as negotiating with the Indians was concerned, and once a satisfactory arrangement had been made, the next half-dozen treaties followed as a matter of course.



Sir Adams G. Archibald

the Indians learning from neighboring tribes the proposed conditions, and coming as a matter of form to sign the treaty and get the returns. But in this case there was considerable difficulty in getting the Indians to accept the white man's view of a reservation and to see that two-thirds of Manitoba was rather large for a hunting ground. However, after some days Archibald and his advisers were able to convince the Indians of the justice and good faith of the Queen, who would punish the wicked and reward the good of all races. They promised that "so long as the sun shines there shall be no Indian who has not a place that he can call his home, where he can go and pitch his camp, or if he chooses, build his house and till his land." With this assurance, the treaty was signed on August 3, 1871, and the cause of friendship between white man and red once more prospered under the British flag. A second treaty quickly followed at Manitoba Post, on August 21, with the Indians on the North-west of the province, and Archibald's work in this respect was done.

In the following November, Archibald sent the first message over a new telegraph line at Pembina, announcing the close of Manitoba's isolation from the rest of the world: "The voice of Manitoba collected this morning on the banks of the Assiniboine will be heard in a few hours on the banks of the Ottawa, and we may hope before the day closes that the words of Your Excellency's reply spoken at the capital of the Dominion, will be listened to at Fort Garry. We may now count in hours the work that used to occupy weeks."

But before this isolation had been ended, Manitoba experienced a slight aftermath of the recent insurrection in the form of a Fenian raid led by O'Donohue and O'Neill. With about 35 followers they took possession of Pembina, but were promptly dealt with by the Americans, and the raid failed completely to bring in the French, who were suspected of sympathy. The latter, led by Riel and Lepine, offered their services three days after the raid, and Archibald accepted the leadership of these late rebels in a spirit of conciliation, an act which led to much criticism, especially in Ontario, where the government offered a reward for the capture of Riel and Lepine, whom they

wished to punish for the death of Scott. This action complicated the difficulties of Archibald as the French and half-breeds regarded it as a clear case of race-war and banded themselves together to prevent arrest. Fortunately, the two men were prevailed upon by Archbishop Tache to accept \$1,000 cash and leave the country once more until the crisis was over.

Early in the following year, Archibald tendered his resignation and left the province in October, 1872. His departure was generally regretted, though a small but noisy minority burnt his effigy. Some 1,800 citizens presented him with an address, congratulating him on the able and impartial manner in which he had created and administered the government in the face of partizan criticism and gross misrepresentation. They assured him that the whole Dominion owed him a deep debt of gratitude for his labors. In the same strain, Lord Lisgar, the governor-general of Canada, referred to the great pioneer work he had done. He literally encountered the wilderness, but he has cleared the forest and taken out the stumps."

His path had been a difficult one, infested by lions in the form of three main interests, French, English and Company. The first two were complicated by differences of religion, while each group itself was divided in temperament and ideals. The French and French half-breeds varied as did the English and English half-breeds, while the Kildonan settlers and the Canada party were far from united. But Archibald manfully attempted to hold the balance even, taking a firm stand when necessary, and as a result he succeeded beyond all reasonable hopes, so that his successors were able to look quietly on, as the organs which he had created were functioning.

In a word, he stood for the reconciliation of conflicting interests on the basis of equity and compromise, without for a moment allowing one interest to dominate unduly, and this is the highest form of statesmanship in a true democracy; for after all, when every interest within a nation is organized and can find untrammelled expression through its representatives, the functions of government are those of an arbiter who deals fairly by interest and interest in the light of national welfare and mankind as an ethical whole.

A New Truly National Policy

Continued from Page 7

Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand, reveal the defects of Canada's fiscal measures. Canada has not paid out of current revenue anything like the proportion of total war cost which her war-time prosperity has made possible.

Direct Methods of Taxation

The increased national indebtedness of the Dominion, due to the war, makes more imperative than ever the adoption of the direct methods of taxation as opposed to the present unjust and unwise system of raising the bulk of the federal revenue by the customs tariff. The Farmers' Platform recommends, therefore, that a graduated personal income tax, a graduated inheritance tax on large estates, a graduated income tax on the profits of corporations, and a direct tax on all unimproved values of land, including all natural resources, be employed to provide the greater part of the revenue for the federal exchequer. The immediate reductions in the customs tariff, recommended in the Farmers' Platform, are the sequel to the proposed reforms in taxation, and they are demanded in the belief that such a fundamental change in the national policy of Canada would react to the benefit of the greatest number of people living in this country.

In the proposal to levy a federal tax on the unimproved values of all lands, it is remembered that this field for revenue now lies exclusively within the scope of the different provinces. Before reaching definite conclusions in connection with this scheme of federal taxation, it would be most advisable to have a joint conference between Dominion and provincial authorities with the view of avoiding duplication and interference in the application of this particular form of direct tax.

Public Ownership

Another proposed economic reform prominent in the Farmers' Platform is the recommendation relating to the government ownership of railway, water and aerial transportation, telephone, telegraph and express systems, and all projects in the development of natural power. This question of government ownership has been brought prominently before the Canadian people since the outbreak of war through the circumstances leading to the assumption of the assets and liabilities of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, by the government of Canada. In view of the present difficult railway problem, involving the prospect of competition between one strongly entrenched private system, and several deteriorated systems owned and controlled by the government, the organized farmers are of the opinion that all the railways of Canada should be combined and organized into one national system, owned and controlled by the people of Canada. The nationalization of such public services, as telephone, telegraph and express systems, and all projects in the development of natural power is also favored. The problem of fuel is so vital to the life of Canada that the complete nationalization of the coal mining industry is also recommended.

Industrial Democracy All Round

Only upon a foundation of industrial democracy all round can a political democracy be established. Under the influence of the evils and injustices which flourish in the soil of protectionism, political corruption has free sway. The protective system, which, in such large measure, is a system of taxation for private benefit, invariably is accompanied by immoral forces which exert a malign influence upon

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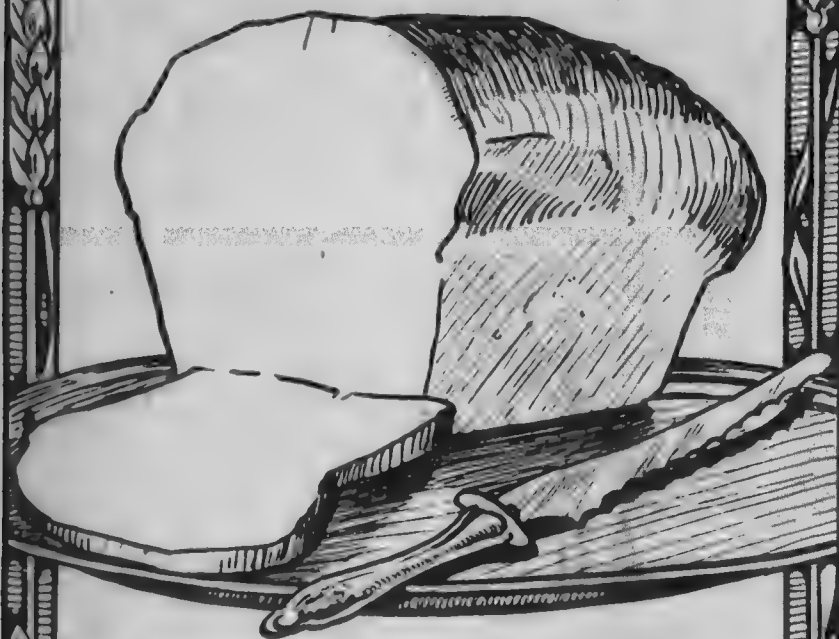
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the electorate of the country at times of parliamentary election. Complementary to the foregoing suggestions of reform in taxation, then, is the strong recommendation in the Farmers' Platform, that the law should provide for "the publication of contributions and expenditures both before and after election campaign."

A final recommendation for reform which is outstanding at the present time in every civilized country, is that asking for proportional representation. Proportional representation is neces-

sary to make parliaments more truly mirrors of the nation, to secure justice as between the larger parties, to give smaller groups a voice, and to lessen sectional antagonism by permitting the return in different parts of the country of members representing minorities, now unheard. The principle of representation by population, so conspicuously upheld in the earlier political life of the Dominion, is still vitally involved in the plea for proportional representation in parliament.

Nomination in Cochrane

A. Moore Chosen Standard-bearer of Organized Farmers in Provincial Constituency

THE U. F. A. nominating convention for the provincial constituency of Cochrane, met at Cochrane, on July 22, and chose A. Moore, of Cochrane, to be the candidate. H. W. Wood, president of U.F.A., was elected unanimously to pre-

side over the convention.

The nomination of Mr. Moore was made by A. Baptie, of Cochrane. A. A. Hall, of Floral, was also nominated by G. G. Huser, of Floral. A ballot was taken, which stood 21 to 13 in favor of Mr. Moore, whose nomination was then made unanimous. Before the ballot, both Mr. Moore and Mr. Hall had made addresses. Before his nomination, Mr. Moore had been elected chairman of the U.F.A. political convention for the constituency, with H. Schofield, of Floral; C. Storey, of Dog Pond; J. B. McLaren, of Crossfield; and A. Baptie, of Cochrane, as directors. After his nomination H. Schofield was elected chairman, and James Copethorn, of Cochrane, was elected vice-president, in place of Mr. Schofield.

Mr. Moore announced that as a believer in the referendum and the recall, he would place his resignation in advance in the hands of the executive, so that if he were elected and should ever prove unsatisfactory, he could be recalled.

President Wood's Address

A feature of the convention was the address by President Wood.

"We are here today," he said, "to see if we cannot take hold and run our political affairs ourselves, and to make these affairs purely democratic. We have heard a lot about democracy during the past four or five years—in fact all our lives—but we have never seen real democracy practised. The fact is that people have never yet begun to act democratically. Democracy in politics means the people controlling politics, and we know the people have never done that."

Continuing, Mr. Wood said the realization of democracy involved a system of co-operation among the people. "Our organization is the basis of a co-operative system by which farmers of the country can act together," he added.

"The natural resources of the country," Mr. Wood went on to say, "had to be developed for the benefit of the people and not for four or five men out of every hundred for their own benefit. If Canada was to serve the design of the Creator the resources of the country would have to be used for the benefit of the people."

The Foundation Principle

"The great foundation principle that they had to keep their eye upon all the time in their movement was its democracy. We are trying to organize a purely democratic political movement. We have always talked about 'independence,' but that does not mean enough. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association are independent of everything except self-interest, but that is not democracy. Our independence is not worth anything unless it is democratic in all its methods. If we can de-

velop democracy so that the people can run their own affairs in their own interests, the great object will be gained, and it was only by adopting honest methods that success was possible.

"There were many ideas about bringing about that reform," said Mr. Wood. "On the one hand there were the 'red' revolutionists, who realized the fact that things were wrong, but who would destroy instead of building up. Some of them who would destroy a castle could not even build a shack. We have to build something that we have not got," he said, "and not join with those who have nothing better to offer than destruction."

Growth of Cochrane Local

In the course of the discussion on the resolution that this convention endorses the resolution passed at the annual U.F.A. convention in January last, dealing

with political action, and that this convention of U.F.A. locals in the Cochrane provincial riding, expresses itself in favor of independent political action being taken in this riding and the placing of a candidate in the field. A. Coatsworth, of Cochrane, stated that the Cochrane local had increased its membership from three members to 98 members. Regarding political action being taken in the constituency, the Cochrane local had had a good deal of influence brought to bear upon its members by the provincial government, to restrain them from nominating a candidate until after the government had selected their nominee. The local, however, had had a welding together of its membership, and conservatives and liberals alike had joined unanimously in the selection of delegates to the convention.

The convention adopted the following resolution:—

"Whereas, the illicit distribution of liquor is on the increase and has become an open scandal, detrimental to the morals of the people, and even endangering life; and whereas, peaceable meetings of citizens are being continually ruined by this practice of bootlegging; and whereas, it is difficult, and sometimes impossible, to obtain the service of the police to put down this traffic; therefore, be it resolved, that this convention goes on record that the provincial government be petitioned to so amend the law as to give greater powers to special constables to deal with those in possession of liquor."

The vacancy in the representation of the constituency of Cochrane in the Alberta legislature is due to the death of Hon. Charles Fisher, the late speaker of the legislature. The date on which the by-election will be held has not yet been announced.

The Guide now goes into over 20,000 farm homes in Alberta 52 times yearly. Push that Guide campaign and it will soon be over 25,000. It goes into nearly 30,000 homes in Saskatchewan and Alberta cannot afford to lag behind. Think what it would mean to the movement if The Guide went into every farm home in Alberta 52 times every year.



Alex. Moore.

The Countrywoman

Women In Public Life

ON entering the sphere of public life women must make it their business to learn all about public life if they are to be a help and not a handicap.

"We prize the privilege of voting only that we may elect to office the man who will work for the protection of the home."

The above significant statements were made by one of the women of the party of American editors now touring Canada, to an assembly of women in Winnipeg a few days ago, and affords food for thought to Canada's new electors.

One of the cardinal principles of the grain growers' movement is to afford farmers a medium for training themselves to take their place in public affairs and assume the responsibility of public business which the importance of their calling entitles them to. Now that women have the franchise, and consequently stand in the same relation as men to the duties of citizenship, it is equally important that they should have the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the principles of the science of government. Organization, discussion, and study of public questions, particularly questions affecting social and economic problems, have been the means adopted by the Grain Growers' Association for providing opportunities to men to fit themselves for participation in public affairs. They are now providing the same means for the women of the farm for a like purpose, and there is abundant evidence that the women are going to avail themselves of these opportunities equally with the men.

At a recent meeting of one of our grain grower locals, one of the women members urged the organization of a Women's Section of the association so as to furnish them the opportunity to study economic questions. She said that they had a women's organization in their village but they devoted the whole time at their meetings to discussions on the making of pies and puddings, the making of children's clothes, and other questions of purely domestic nature; all very good in themselves, and quite in order at the time a woman was not regarded as a "person" in politics, but quite inadequate when the purpose is to provide members an opportunity of acquainting themselves with public affairs so as to enable them to properly exercise their franchise in the best interests of the nation when called upon to do so. Another woman grain grower, at a public meeting recently, made the statement that she got into trouble at a meeting of a Women's Institute in her town for suggesting a discussion on the high cost of living and the effect customs duties had on the increased cost of maintaining a home, on the ground that that was a "political question," and debarred from discussion at their meetings. Although the all-absorbing topic among country women, as well as women living in urban centres, is the high cost of living, and the difficulty housekeepers have in maintaining the standard of living they were used to without an enormous increase in their budget.

When a woman stands in front of the counter to make a purchase she pays what the merchant asks, regardless of price. When the country woman brings her eggs to the store to exchange for goods, she finds it takes more dozens of eggs to buy a given quantity of kitchen utensils, food or clothing, than when eggs were quoted on the market at less than half the price that they are now. She is confronted with the "facts" and wonders "why." While she doubts the sincerity of the profuse "why and wherefore" given by the merchant, and is impressed with the improbability of his explanation, she is not in a position either to analyze or verify his statements, but still wonders "why."

The price she paid is a great deal more than the cost of the goods. It represents the combined cost of both goods, customs duty, excessive freight

charges, increased overhead expense, undue profits in trading, excessive earnings on money, and various other charges due to inflated ideas on what constitutes "fair" profits, all of which follow the goods to the last dealer. There is no one else from whom the retail merchant could collect; the consumer pays all bills. Much of the high cost of living is due to artificially created conditions. Created by the "payee" of the bills with the connivance and support of the representatives to whom the electors delegate the power to vote and speak in their behalf in parliament.—Roderick McKenzie.

First Woman Member in Saskatchewan

Mrs. M. O. Ramsland is the first woman to be elected as member of the Saskatchewan Legislature. She is the



Friendships of Childhood

second woman to contest a seat in Saskatchewan. Mrs. Ramsland is elected as the liberal member for the electoral district of Pelly, and won by a majority of approximately 200. She opposed Corporal W. W. Whelan, of Pelly, independent soldier candidate. The contest was a by-election caused by the death of M. O. Ramsland, late husband of the successful candidate.

Mrs. Ramsland in her campaign pleaded that though opposed to a returned soldier she could not therefore be charged with being unpatriotic, as several other elections had already been contested by men who had served overseas and their opponents had been successful without detriment to their standing as loyal citizens. She was a school teacher and made her most effective speeches on education in the province. Her platform, she announced, included government ownership of railways and all of the liberal program.

Mrs. Parlyb on University Board

Mrs. Walter Parlyb, of Alix, has been appointed member of the new board of

governors of the University of Alberta. Mrs. Parlyb, as president of the United Farm Women of Alberta, is representative of agriculture on the board. Miss Isabel Nobel, president of the Women's Institutes of Alberta, has also been appointed a member. Both Mrs. Parlyb and Miss Nobel are members of the board for four years. George P. Smith, minister of education, stated that in framing the new board an effort had been made to give representation to a wide range of occupations, as well as to the different parts of the province.

Social Service Commission

The annual report of the social service commission of Toronto has just been issued. Under their respective heads, the various social problems of the city are reported, statistics and information supplied and recommendations

below the self-supporting level."

The commission call attention to the "deplorable lack of both facilities and legislation to deal properly with the illegitimate child problem in the city." Therefore, in July, 1919, a recommendation provided for a special worker, attached to the commission, to develop the work, leading to the formation of some department to deal with this problem. The guiding principles, in administering such an office, will include:—

1. Complete registration of all dependent illegitimate children.
2. More adequate legislation to deal with the father to compel him to assume responsibility.
3. More careful inquiry into the history of the mother and her relatives.
4. Systematic placing of mothers and babies so that separation may not be a financial necessity.
5. Careful placing out in homes of adoption; this is to be done by the Children's Aid societies, not by the various institutions.
6. Complete follow up work for all dependent illegitimate children and their mothers.—Social Welfare.

Rural Leaders' Course

Manitoba Agricultural College has had during the last week of July and the first week of August its fifth summer's course for rural leaders. The invitation to attend was extended to all those who are interested in rural conditions. This year a few members of the Boys' and Girls' club were present, as Prof. O. H. Benson, of the department of agriculture of the United States, and director of boys' and girls' work, gave a series of lectures. But on the whole those registered, and there were about 80, were ministers or their wives. It is a course which should be enjoyed by many others besides ministers, for, as well as being instructive, it is an excellent way to spend a holiday. The college grounds and plots are at their best at this time of the year. A well arranged program of sports is arranged. Board and room are provided at a moderate rate, at the college for those attending the course. It is a course that is going to grow from year to year and will be such that will command interest of all classes in our rural districts.

Pamphlet On Cooking

A booklet of interest to women has just come to this desk. It is put out by the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, and is written by Miss Helen MacDougall. It is entitled, Practical Cookery, and contains, beside many valuable recipes, directions for selecting food according to food value. Any person who wishes to procure a copy of this booklet may do so by writing to the Extension Service, Department of Agriculture, Government Buildings, Winnipeg.

Song of the Golden Sea

Sing, ye ripening fields of wheat.
Sing to the breezes passing by.
Sing your jubilant song and sweet.
Sing to the earth, the air, the sky!

Earth that held thee and skies that
kissed
Morning and noon and night for
long,
Sun and rain and dew and mist.
All that has made you glad and
strong.

The harvest fields of the far, far west
Stretch out a shimmering sea of gold!
Every ripple upon its breast
Sings peace, and plenty, and wealth
untold!

Far as the eye can reach it goes,
Farther yet, 'till there seems no end,
Under a sky where blue and rose
With the gold and turquoise softly
blend.

Here, where sweep the prairies lone,
Broad and beautiful in God's own
Here in this young land, all our own,
The garner-house of the old world lies.
—Jean Blewett.

tions attached. Of these, we especially note those bearing on outdoor relief, and the care of the illegitimate child. In discussion of the former, the report states: "... The prophecies of certain pessimistic individuals that poverty would be as acute following the armistice as it was during 1914 and 1915 have not been realized. Although unemployment came suddenly, there has not been destitution to any marked degree. The years 1916 and 1917 show possibly the lowest ebb in poverty, as only the unemployable were out of work; the morally and mentally degenerate were in the usual difficulties and the sick who had spent their last dollar were in need. Sickness was responsible for 60 per cent. of the entire number of families aided. Following sickness came desertion, old age, domestic incompetency, debt, death, tuberculosis, feeble mindedness, epilepsy, poorly paid employment, immorality, illegitimacy, insanity, alcoholic intemperance, and begging tendency. It is safe to estimate that no city of over half a million population could show fewer than 1.4 persons in 1,000 falling

Farm Women's Clubs

Officers Live Wires

THE last year has been the most successful for the Gwynne U.F.W.A. since we began our career as an organization separate from the U.F.A. We have raised our membership from 16 to 32, and aside from that we have organized our juniors into two divisions—the Harvest Home branch, with a membership of 20; and Crooked Lake, with a membership of 26.

Until the last few weeks the club has devoted considerable time to relief work, the Gwynne local having turned in 1,279 articles for the Red Cross.

On June 21, we gave a basket social and dance at the home of Mrs. R. L. Cartwright, and cleared \$49 for the treasury. It was decided that we should invest part of the funds in war savings stamps.

The officers of our local this year are real live wires, who keep the club work interesting and up-to-date. Mrs. F. Freeman, our president, and Mrs. E. L. Cartwright, our secretary-treasurer, have been elected for two successive years by a unanimous vote, a rather good recommendation, we think. Mrs. H. Jeglum is doing good work as vice-president, and our program committee, composed of the Misses Anne Turnquist, Ida Nygren, Blanche Jeglum, and Ella Rupertus, is getting on its feet again since the "flu" epidemic is over.—B. L. (reporter).

Meeting at Gray

The Women's Section of the G.G.A. of Gray, Sask., held a very successful meeting on July 26, when a large audience gathered at their new hall to hear their district director, Mrs. McNeal, of Expanse, on the work of the W.G.G.A. Mrs. McNeal pointed out that, while the interests of the men and women grain growers are really identical, and urged the utmost co-operation between them, some of the aims of the association, such as securing district nurses, medical inspection of schools, providing libraries and rest rooms, establishing community laundries, etc., were more peculiarly the work of the Women's Section, and that the clubs have been very successful in accomplishing these aims in many districts—except the laundries, which are only a pleasant dream as yet, but a dream which will materialize before many years. Mrs. McNeal also reminded the members of their new responsibility as citizens, and expressed the hope that they would take up the study of public questions, especially the tariff, as women do 95 per cent. of the buying for the family, and the tariff affects the price of practically every article of household consumption. Mrs. McNeal was accorded most attentive hearing by both men and women, and her address was much appreciated.

The provincial secretary of the Women's Section was also present and spoke briefly on the necessity of the clubs keeping in touch with the Central office, and particularly of reporting their activities, as only by this means can the work be co-ordinated. She also referred to the present situation in regard to prohibition, and urged the members to attend to the matter of having their names on the voters' lists, in view of a possible referendum on this vital question.

Several musical numbers, greatly enjoyed by all, were rendered during the evening, and, after the meeting closed, a few minutes were spent informally, getting acquainted.

Gray local is fortunate in having over 100 members, all apparently very much interested in the work of the association, and has already secured a fine G.G.A. hall, including a rest room, which is enjoyed by men and women members alike. With such a large and interested membership, and excellent crop prospects, this local has exceptional opportunities for effective work, and will no doubt be a very valuable addition to the association.—M.L.B.

Enrolled New Members

A woman's Grain Growers' Association was organized at Limerick, on March 29. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. J. Fraser; vice-president, Mrs. Jennings; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. J. Cobbe.

On Friday, April 25, we had a social evening which proved quite successful. After the program, luncheon was served. The Orinoco brass band was in attendance and gave some splendid music. About 18 new members were enrolled, making a total of over 30.

Our chief aim now is to secure a public rest room for the country ladies, and we hope to accomplish our aim soon. Everyone seems quite enthusiastic about the U.G.G.A. and are willing to co-operate in everything.—Mrs. J. Cobbe, secretary, Limerick, Sask.

Delegates to Conference

During the past year Weiler local has been holding meetings regularly each month, except during the influenza epidemic. During this time our members have been successful in forming and selling thrift and war savings stamps. We have at present 20 members enrolled. We sent six delegates to the Young People's Conference, the expenses of which were met by the proceeds of a pantry sale and a dance. At our last meeting we enrolled three new members, and our president, Miss Berry, gave a very interesting report of the conference.—Laura Kuester, secretary, Weiler U.F.W.A.

Treasury Swelled

On July 17, the Social Circle and Red Cross society of Keoma met at the home of Mrs. W. M. Galloway for the purpose of disbanding their former society and organizing in its place a local of the U.F.W.A. There was a good attendance and the interest was keen, resulting in the organization of a U.F.W. local, with Mrs. Galloway as president, and Mrs. W. D. Whicanak, Kathryn, as secretary. After delicious refreshments the meeting adjourned. The new Keoma-Kathryn U.F.W.A. is very fortunate in beginning its work with \$200 in its treasury due to the efforts of the ladies, and this is to be spent on further improvements in their school and community. Thanks are due Mrs. Bellamy for her generous hospitality.—A. M. Archibald, organizer.

Interested in the Tariff

The Women's Section of the Brownlee Grain Growers' Association met on July 23 at the home of the vice-president, Mrs. Wendt, with seven members and two visitors present. During the busy season the attendance has not been very good, but will no doubt improve later on.

The meeting was called to order by the president, and after the minutes were read the members took up the study of the tariff, in which they are quite interested. There is a question drawer in connection with the club which will be a great help to all.

After the meeting was adjourned the members enjoyed a social hour of music, while coffee and cake were served. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Armstrong.—Elvira Wendt, secretary, Brownlee W.G.G.A., Brownlee, Sask.

Good Spirit of Comradeship

Although late with our report we have been on the map for some time. There have been several social events of interest during the last six months and the spirit of comradeship is very evident. In March, there was a social, the proceeds of which was \$15. The school garden contest was also commenced this year and has been a great success. However, the affair of the year was the picnic held in the early days of June. The weather was perfect, and the picnic extremely satisfactory. The U.F.W.A. does, in every respect, good work and fills an important part in the social system of Canada.—Irene Jansson, secretary, Peerless U.F.W.A.

Trebled Membership

Mrs. A. H. Warr, secretary Pine Creek U.F.W.A., says: "I am glad to report that our local is gaining greater success with every meeting. We have nearly trebled our membership in the past four months. Some of our members have been successful in forming a U.F.W.A. local in the Ralston-War-spite district, and I am proud to have been one of those members. We have chosen our president, Mrs. Wm. Phillip to represent us at the district convention June 25 and 26. We are working to get our school trustees interested in the public health inspection of our rural school, and we are also discussing school field day and the Dower Act."

Organization Work

Mrs. John Mitchell, director of district 14, W.G.G.A., of Saskatchewan, recently completed an organization tour of her district, and reports very satisfactory interest manifested in the work of the association. Mrs. Mitchell visited 14 locals, covering a wide extent of territory, and while she found that lack of sufficient notice caused a disappointing turn-out in some cases, on the whole, the meetings were most satisfactory, and resulted in the organization of several new Women's Sections.

The speaker devoted her efforts chiefly to the aims and objects of the G.G.A., and the relation of the association to economic questions. She pointed out the effect on the country, of the unsatisfactory immigration policy of the Dominion government, the manner in which the present high tariff directly affects women, and called attention to the fact, that, possessing the franchise, women will, in future, be equally responsible with men, for economic and social conditions.

Mrs. Mitchell's district has been unfortunate in having had several crop failures in recent years, and the farmers are inevitably rather discouraged, but this has evidently had the effect of showing them the need of organization, if they are to obtain any relief from present oppressive conditions, and the result of Mrs. Mitchell's trip illustrates what earnestness and enthusiasm will accomplish in a good cause. Like most farm women, Mrs. Mitchell leaves home only at considerable personal inconvenience, but she feels amply repaid by the increased interest and membership in the organization.—M. L. Burbank, prov. sec.

Clunie Going Strong

Our June meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Fortune, with 14 members and five friends present. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved the matter of establishing a branch of the St. John's Ambulance Corps was again brought up, and after a long and serious talk, it was decided to leave it in the hands of three delegates, appointed to confer with the Biggar council, and try and arrange with that body to hold a class at Biggar, where a medical man could give the lectures. Quite a number of the members thought they could attend if the classes could be arranged for afternoons, evening classes for people so far in the country, and without cars, being out of the question. At this point some old members rejoined and two new members were added.

An invitation from the men's local to organize a picnic was discussed, and it was decided to ask the men to set a time and place at their next meeting, assuring them of the hearty co-operation and assistance of the ladies.

The roll was called, the members being requested to respond with quotations, and this proved both amusing and entertaining, as well as instructive. The entertainment was in the hands of Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Graham, and the recitations, also songs and duets, with autoharp accompaniment, proved a most enjoyable hour—members and visitors alike expressing their pleasure. The National Anthem, and the club's slogan, followed by tea, finished the sort of afternoon one looks forward to in this life on the prairie.



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KEATING'S

One member voiced the feeling of many when she got up to leave, saying, "I ought to be going but I hate to miss anything." When told that Mrs. Thompson would give us another song she seated herself, smiling happily.

Our next meeting is to be at the home of Mrs. Sharp, where we hope to see all our members and man friends. (Mrs.) Margaret Hindle, secretary, Clunie W.G.G., Biggar, Sask.

From Central Alberta

In our neighborhood, we have a thriving U.F.A. but our U.F.W.A. is weak. A short time ago our U.F.W.A. president asked all the wives of the U.F.A. members to come with the men to the regular monthly meeting and bring lunch. The U.F.W.A. had been prevented from holding their annual meeting by a local epidemic of whooping cough up to this time.

There was a splendid attendance. The schoolhouse was filled with interested men and women. Subjects of importance were discussed intelligently and orders taken for supplies.

After the business was finished the women served lunch, and a social hour was enjoyed. The men moved a vote of thanks to the women and one man laughingly suggested that the women should come every time and bring lunch. The women talked over the suggestion and then voted "aye" like a landslide. Now this district has been visited repeatedly by frost and hail, and many of the families are hard up. And so when the women held their U.F.W. meeting at the close of the U.F.A. meeting and we asked for names for membership for the present year, we could only, of all that group of women, get five names for membership, and we feel sure that in practically every case it was the \$1.00 dues that prevented the women from joining.

Our president says, "If five of us are members and the others are outsiders, the outsiders will probably not attend," and she thinks that a large attendance of women is of more importance than that a few should be members. So she suggested that there be no talk of membership in the U.F.W. but that the women all attend the U.F.A. meetings, listen to the discussions, serve lunch, and build up and encourage the men's meeting. We are considering the matter. The women seem to favor the idea, so we will probably vote to take her suggestion.

Everybody Knows We Are Alive

Our membership being small in this local and the funds being very low, we decided to erect a stand on July 1 at the celebration at Standard in order to sell ice cream, lemonade, and fruits. Fifty gallons of ice cream were ordered and we had a very profitable day, clearing, after all expenses were paid, about \$73. A few members of the U.F.A. assisted us in erecting the stand and also on the day of the celebration. I think this a very good plan for raising money, nothing being donated except the work.

The local is slowly growing and since the celebration everybody knows we are alive. As an advertisement we had a large pennant put up in front of our stand with the letters U.F.W.A. on it, which we found was the best drawing card of the day.—Lena A. Wagler, secretary, Standard U.F.W.A.

Tolland U.W.A. recently included in their program a talk on Parliamentary Procedure and followed it up by holding a mock business meeting. This is a very timely subject to bring before the women's local, especially when it is followed by a practical demonstration. Tolland sent delegates to the Wainwright convention who brought back a splendid report and the idea that the farmers' movement is gaining in strength very rapidly. It certainly is.

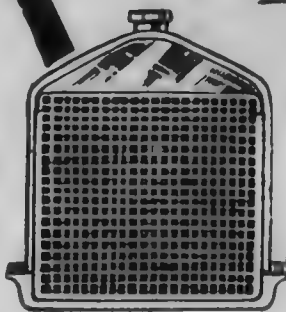
At our last meeting, the delegates to Wainwright convention gave their report, and one of our university girls gave an address on What My Education Has Meant to Me. We had an exceptionally good meeting and, although a little slowly, we see a growing interest and hope to persevere until we have a strong local.—Mrs. S. J. Irwin, secretary, Irwinville U.F.W.A.

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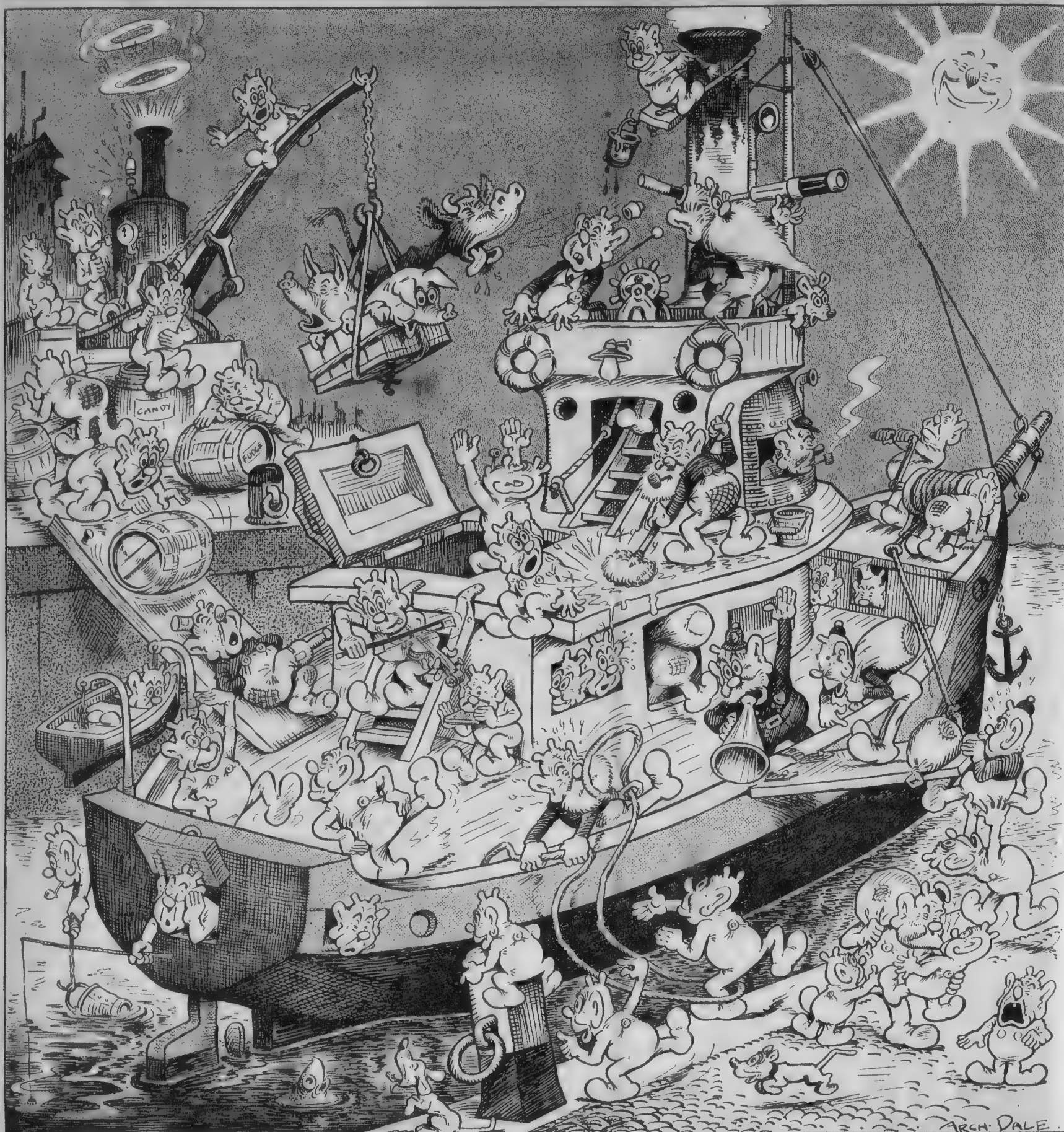
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DOC. SAWBONES' stories of Pirates and Buried Treasure had left the Doo Dads fairly pop-eyed with wonderment. Percy Haw Haw (the Doo Dad Dude) declared "he nevah did heah the like of them---they jollywell left him breathless, y'know, they did rea-a-ally!" For months afterward the little fellows just worried the life out of the old man, until, finally, he consented to take them on a voyage around the World. Here you see them ready to embark---with Doc. Sawbones as Cap'n and Percy Haw Haw as First Mate. The excitement around the wharf and on the ship is intense. Oh, the noise. Oh, the noise! Listen! Clinkety-Clang-Clinkety-Clang-Clang-Cling! But that is nothing. You should hear the creaking of the windlass and the shrieking of the whistles. The hoarse shouts of the Doo Dad-dock laborers are completely drowned in the din. How those merry Doo Dad dancers can hear the music is a mystery. Oh, my goodness, what's *this* noise, now---s-s-s-zzz, zzz-e-e-e-e, sn-o-o-o-ze! Land sakes! If it isn't that lazy Hobo, Sleepy Sam---fast asleep, even amid *this* awful racket, and right at the bottom of the gangway, too---with a barrel of fudge starting to roll down. No wonder that the Doo Dad above him looks scared to death!... "Lower away! Lower

away! Easy there!" The Doo Dad perched up on the arm of the crane is in a terrible state of excitement, isn't he? The livestock don't like being "lowered away" a bit. The din they are making is simply 'deafening Percy Haw Haw, the First Mate. "Oh, I say, y'know!" the Dude is crying, "cut out that noise, will you---there's good fellows... Dash it all, do, PLEASE!" It fairly bewilders a chappie, it does, rea-a-ally!"

"Cut the painter!" Doc. Sawbones is shouting, in his best sea-dog voice. "Heave away, there!" Just look at that clumsy Doo Dad heaving the rope right bang on that poor old sailor's nose. Flannel Feet, the cop, has just spotted him. "Arrah, ye clumsy land lubber! he is yelling, "watch yerself, will ye, now!" Roly and Poly have wasted too much time in saying good-bye. Poly will get a ducking if that Doo Dad moves away, won't he?"

"A-L-L A-B-O-A-R-D!" cries Cap'n Doc. Sawbones, sweeping the shores of Doo Land for the last time with his spy-glass... Heave away, my hearties!" Of course he don't see that mushy sailorman who's still left on the wharf---he'll just have to swim for the ship, that's all. The Doo Dads have started out on the greatest adventure of their lives.

Where West and East Meet

Continued from Page 8



are purchased co-operatively. Last year, about \$50,000 worth of seed was marketed through the association. It was sold principally to eastern farmers and seed houses. The growing and marketing of registered seed grain is contemplated by the members of the association, and they will take a hand in the handling of the seed potato trade, which is rapidly being established as well.

This brings us to a consideration of the seed potato trade of New Ontario, a trade which has taken a great bound forward during the last year or so. It is well known that potatoes grown in a northern climate make more productive seed than those grown further south. The farmers in the potato-growing sections of Old Ontario found this out some years ago and a demand for seed potatoes grown in the northern sections of their province sprang up. The farmers of western New Ontario are now cashing in on this demand. Last year the Ontario department of agriculture gave the situation special attention, with the result that the varieties grown for this trade have been narrowed to two—Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain. The potatoes are inspected twice, once during the growing season and again after harvesting. If they pass the necessary standards as to freedom from disease and purity of variety they are officially certified, and marketed in the East as 'Certified Northern-grown Seed Potatoes.' They are distributed principally in car lots to farmers' clubs in the old Ontario potato growing sections and command a fancy price. The intelligent interest that the farmers of the district are taking in this new venture, and the care they are taking to produce the best quality of potatoes possible is very commendable.

Livestock is receiving more and more attention. Feeders and stockers are being brought in from the Winnipeg market to be finished off and either sold locally or sent back. Some business has been done in buying light hogs at Winnipeg, finishing them and shipping them back, taking advantage of the spread and the gain. The district has proved to be a good sheep district, the alsike furnishing an excellent sheep feed. One farmer was mentioned as making an average of 60 per cent. on his investment over a period of five years with his flock.

Honey by the Ton

A number are going in for the production of honey. The alsike fields furnish the choicest forag-



Who Said Clover?

The upper scene shows how fed clover grows in New Ontario, the lower one shows District Representative Freid in an Alsike field. Both fields are near Dryden on O.P.R.

ing grounds for the bees over a considerable period, and, as is well known, the quality of alsike honey is of the highest. There is a good rotation of flowers, which last continuously, from early spring till freezeup. First come the wild flowers, including dandelions. Then the alsike bloom comes along, followed by fire weed in waste places, which lasts throughout the balance of the season. The district is absolutely free from that dread of the bee keeper, foul brood. Some 35 apiaries are kept in the district and a bee club, through which supplies are brought in and the product sold co-operatively, has been formed. This year, one bee keeper, a view of whose apiary appears in the illustration, expects to market four tons of honey at around 25 cents a pound.

Another co-operative enterprise, this one at Kenora, has recently been established. The dairymen of the section have organized a co-operative dairy, for which \$5,000 has been raised, and a loan of \$10,000 advanced by the Ontario government. A manager has been engaged and a building, 50 by 100 feet, three stories high, acquired. A milk and cream business with campers around the Lake of the Woods will be conducted in the summer. Ice cream will also be manufactured for the local trade and as the supply of milk increases it is the intention to branch out into the manufacture of butter.

The Rainy River District

As has been mentioned before, the Rainy River district is a natural extension of south-eastern Manitoba. There is no better soil laying out of doors than that found in the district. And there is no inconsiderable amount of it. There are 289,679 acres of assessed land in the district. Of this, 30,141 acres, or only slightly over ten per cent. is cleared. Over half the cleared land, 17,273 acres to be exact, is producing hay crops, principally red clover. The farmers are in the stage of transition between dependence on lumbering and pure farming. Land speculation, the curse of all new countries, is retarding settlement to some extent. Considerable areas were se-



Cutting a Two-ton Red Clover Crop for Hay

secured, years ago, for the timber that was on them and this has been removed. Timbering was a profitable enterprise and the holders of the land, feeling that it does not really represent any investment are holding it till the surrounding settlements grow and increase its value. Taxes are not high on unimproved land and it looks as if the waiting game

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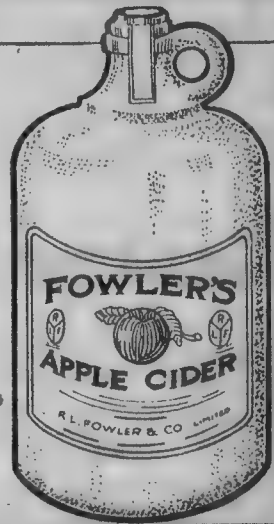
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of the speculators will be a profitable one unless the question of taxation receives more attention from the powers that be.

Never-the-less, settlement is proceeding. Some returned soldiers are coming in and, as is the case in the more northern district, a movement from the prairies has set it. Vacant farms passed by telephone lines and a good road are available. The land is somewhat more difficult to clear than some that has been taken up in the northern parts of the prairie provinces, but this is compensated for by the larger quantity of merchantable timber that is present. This helps to solve the building problem and some of the houses and barns that have been, or are being, built would be a credit to any farming community.

More Cattle Needed

Clover flourishes in the greatest luxuriance everywhere. It has taken absolute possession of the road sides in many places and against it the weeds haven't a ghost of a chance. A start has been made in the production of clover seed but most of it is grown for hay, large amounts of which are shipped out each year. Yields of between two and three tons per acre are not uncommon. It is spreading out over the cut-over lands where, with the natural grasses, it supplies a tremendous amount of pasture that is not being utilized. The too-few cattle that are on it are belly-high in the luxuriant growth. "We have thousands of acres of this pasture that is going to waste," said District Representative Cummings, who has his headquarters at Emo, as we motored along the good provincial highway that traverses his district from Fort Frances to Rainy River. "There is practically no limit to it. We want to see more stock on the land but many of our farmers are not yet in the financial position which would allow them to bring in the cattle they would like to have. We could take care of a big bunch of those cattle for which they can't find feed out in the West. What we want is some scheme for furnishing credit to the farmers for just such purposes as this."

"Like the one they have in Manitoba," I suggested.

"That is what we want," he said.

A Good Potato Country

Potatoes have been grown in considerable quantities in the district for years. Last year the growers got in line with the seed potato scheme that has been previously mentioned and supplied two car loads of inspected and certified seed potatoes for the Old Ontario trade. They are specializing on the Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain varieties. Potato seed centres have been formed, each with its own constitution, and a secretary and treasurer. Twelve or fifteen growers go in together and appoint two men to select the seed

for the following year's crop. Two of the centres contemplate buying sacks in bulk and co-operating in the purchase of a grader. Potato-acre competitions for boys are conducted, the prize being a free short course at the agricultural college at Guelph.

Some wheat and a considerable quantity of coarse grain is produced in the district. Last year, the first wheat was shipped to the head of the lakes, where it graded No. 2. Two midget flour mills are operated, one of 25-barrel, and the other of 50-barrel capacity, and settlers can get their own wheat grist in the old-fashioned way. The presence of these mills enabled the farmers to grow their own bread through the war period.

A Farmers' Co-operative Creamery

Dairying is receiving considerable attention and two creameries are in operation. They are supplied by 308 patrons, and the output last year was over \$40,000. One is a branch of a big creamery company in Winnipeg, and the other a co-operative creamery owned and controlled by the farmers themselves on the purely co-operative plan of profit sharing on a patronage basis. The farmers' creamery is making good progress and in the height of the season puts out as much as two tons of butter a week. There is room for great expansion in dairying and it is more than likely to become the great revenue producer of the district in a few years.

As might be expected, wild fruit abounds in the district and considerable quantities are shipped out each year. Wild plums are plentiful. Transparent crabs and Duchess apples are grown successfully at Fort Frances. Bees are kept in a limited way and one producer is able to boast that he markets his honey by the ton.

Three of the municipalities have their own telephone systems. These have been financed by the issue of debentures. Each municipality operates its own central and there is a free exchange between municipalities. One municipality had a privately-owned telephone system but it is now being taken over.

Though the districts that have been described are in Ontario they are a part, commercially speaking, of the West. Much of their trade is done through Winnipeg. The western portions are as tributary to Winnipeg in the matter of trade as any part of Manitoba. The farmers' movement is making headway in both districts. Locals of the U.F.O. have been organized and a few nights before my visit to Dryden, Secretary Morrison, of the U.F.O. addressed a meeting there. There is no doubt that the farmers are emerging into a period of rapid development. They feel that in the last few years they have begun to come into their own and that their long period of pioneering is now to be succeeded by a period of increasing prosperity.

The Grand Trunk's History

Its Early Years Marked By "Political Intrigues and Financial Rascality"—By John A. Stevenson

AN examination of the early history of railroad enterprise in this country will speedily and for ever dispose of the allegation that the Grand Trunk Railway has not been treated with any liberality by Canadian governments. The whole history of Canadian railroad promoting is one of seamy mazes, teeming with political intrigue and financial rascality. The story is well told in Gustavus Myers' History of Canadian Wealth, a book based upon careful research in the Ottawa Archives.

The original charter of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada was secured in November 10, 1852, by A. T. Galt, Peter McGill, George E. Cartier and others, with powers to build a railway between Kingston and Montreal. The majority of the incorporators were powerful Canadian politicians of that era. There was at that period, scarcely a member of the parliament of Canada, at least of the legislative or executive bodies, who was not in some way or other zealously pushing railway or other projects in which he or his associates were personally interested. An extensive variety of charters were secured

by politicians, some for actual construction and others to obstruct rival development schemes. The most powerful politician of the day was Sir Allan McNab, who made a blunt declaration that railways were his politics.

The original understanding was that the Grand Trunk Railway should be constructed as a public work, by the Canadian government joining with the municipalities. The idea was ratified by law, but later the contract for building the Grand Trunk was turned over to the English contracting firm of Peto, Brassey, Betts and Jackson. For the work of construction these contractors agreed to take two-thirds of their payment in stock and bonds and the arrangements subsequently led to the ruin of all except Brassey, the father of Lord Brassey, the owner of the famous yacht Sunbeam, who got out in time. There was considerable mystery concerning the transactions whereby the construction of the Grand Trunk was handed over to private enterprise, and it was charged in the House of Commons that Sir Francis Hincks, one of the leading figures in Canadian public life in that day, received over 50,000



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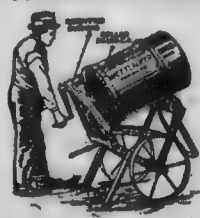
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pounds sterling in shares for his services. Hincks was exonerated by a party committee, but the report was generally regarded as of a white-washing nature.

At that time the Rothschilds owned one-eighth of the interest in the Grand Trunk. Of the 19 directors, ten were nominees of the English stock holders, and the remaining nine of the Canadian government, of whom four were cabinet ministers. The original capital was \$9,500,000, increased a little later to \$12,900,000.

The Canadian parliament was extremely generous and guaranteed at least one-quarter of the original capital issued. The firm of Peto, Brassey, Betts and Jackson had assumed the risk of disposing of the stock and bonds, and the prospects which they issued held out prospects of 11½ per cent. dividend. There was gross manipulation of the stock, and revelations of early extravagance caused its decline. The staff of officials sent over from England were paid what were then regarded as princely salaries, but the worst episodes came in connection with the unloading of subsidiary railways foisted by politicians, upon the Grand Trunk.

For instance, the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway, owned by Sir A. T. Galt and others, was unloaded on the Grand Trunk Railway at cost, though the stock had been sold at 50 per cent. discount, and the company had to spend another \$1,000,000 to put it in fair operating shape.

Going From Bad to Worse

Myers declares that when it became evident that the Grand Trunk stocks and bonds were depreciating, the agents and sub-contractors of Peto, Brassey, Betts and Jackson scamped construction work wherever possible. The results were of poor quality, and the ballasting and placing of sleepers was so flimsy as to lead later to a destruction of railway stock and property, which was unprecedented in the history of railways.

Irrespective of railroad considerations, stations were placed to obtain political support or to benefit speculations in building lots. At the same time some practical Americans, versed in all the arts of shoddy construction and political intrigue, came over to partake of the harvest.

By 1857 the Grand Trunk Railway was in a sadly embarrassed position, and the directors placing themselves in the legal position of paupers, applied to the Canadian parliament for relief. A law was passed by which the Canadian parliament agreed to forego all its claims against the Grand Trunk until the earnings of the profits of the company should be sufficient to pay besides all charges and all interests on the bonds, a dividend of six per cent. on the paid-up share capital of the company. At the same time, the government representation on the board of directors of the Grand Trunk were abolished. Later on laws were passed postponing the payment of the government loans, and authorizing the company to issue equipment bonds. At that time the Great Western Railway and their allies in parliament were bitter rivals of the Grand Trunk, and were continually complaining of the favoritism of certain politicians towards the former railway.

Subsidies From Municipalities

Simultaneously, the greatest audacity was shown by both companies in securing loans from various municipalities. From the town of Port Hope with 3,000 population, a loan of \$740,000 was squeezed; Brockville, which had 4,000 people, made a loan of \$400,000; and Coburg, with a similar population, \$500,000. In 1858 there was an ugly scandal about the mail subsidy granted to the Grand Trunk and the investigation showed that the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway had secured an increase on their charge for carrying mail from \$25 to \$110 a mile per annum, and the latter payment was reduced to one-half.

By the seventies, there had grown up all over Ontario, a whole series of little railways which were not any way connected. Most of them were comparatively unprofitable, and in the end they were absorbed in the Grand Trunk system at enormous expense to the railway. As a result the fixed charges of the Grand Trunk are at a rate of \$127,000 per mile, as compared with the

\$68,000 of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Its difficulties are largely a heritage of the past and it is absurd for its directorate to make the double plea that it has never precipitated in political intrigue, and that it has received not the slightest help from the government of Canada.

"An Injured Innocent"

It has had all the special favors and assistance which it deserves from the Canadian people, and if its present plight is disastrous, the responsibility largely lies upon its own profligate inefficiency and ill-advised ambitions. The London directorate are now engaged in an extensive campaign to represent their company as an injured innocent, which has been discriminated against. They point to the 1917 settlement with the C.N.R. as a model to be followed in their case, and apparently do not realize that the majority of the people of Canada have always regarded the C.N.R. settlement as an infamous piece of jobbery. To the Grand Trunk Railway the government must give fair justice and nothing more, and that corporation must take into consideration the history, of its past career and all its present obligations.

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Saskatchewan Political Conference

Plans Laid for Convention and Complete Organization of Province

AT EACH of the sixteen federal constituency conventions held in Saskatchewan during the month of June a political action committee was elected. On July 31, fifteen of the chairmen of these committees and four members of the Saskatchewan association executive held a conference in the city of Regina. The meeting was called to order at 2 p.m. with A. G. Hawkes acting as chairman. A resolution was passed extending the privileges of the conference to Norman P. Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture; Jno. M. Pratt, of The Grain Growers' Guide, and to two or three secretaries of committees that were in the city.

Every federal riding in the province was represented, with the exception of the constituency of Humboldt. There were in attendance: J. B. Musselman, R. M. Johnson, Thos. Sales, A. G. Hawkes and John Evans, as representatives of the association; O. R. Gould, Assiniboia; H. C. Clay and

G. C. Stoliker, Battleford; Frank Burton and Frank Shauer, Swift Current; N. McTaggart, Maple Creek; Ray Beck, McKenzie; Thos. Teare and C. M. W. Emory, Moose Jaw; A. Baynton, Prince Albert; B. Jop, North Battleford; C. E. Little, Weyburn; R. Fenerty, Kindersley; Geo. Edwards, Last Mountain; Wm. Penny, Saltcoats; Geo. Burden, Qu'Appelle; Thos. Carroll, Saskatoon; W. J. Orchard, Regina; representing the various constituency committees.

Those assembled formed themselves into a provisional provincial committee for the purpose of perfecting a provincial political association. From their number a provisional executive was elected, consisting of Thos. Sales, chairman; W. J. Orchard, vice chairman; Thos. Teare, R. M. Johnson and J. B. Musselman, members of the executive. Reports were given by all the chairmen present on the work undertaken by their respective ridings. Norman Lambert gave a short address dealing with the Farmers' Platform,

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Thos. Sales gave a report on the convention held in Calgary on July 25 and 26, and Mr. Pratt, of The Guide, outlined the work that was being undertaken by the Alberta association. Mr. Musselman gave a lengthy address dealing with the independent political action movement and its relation to existing party organizations.

Distrust Old Parties

The following resolution was adopted: "Whereas, at all the constituency conventions held under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association the delegates assembled expressed in no uncertain terms their lack of faith in the existing political parties and their conviction that it will not be possible to secure through any of them legislation which will give effect to the new national policy laid down in the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture;

"And that such legislation can be secured only by organizing the supporters of the platform for the purpose of nominating and electing representatives to parliament who will be responsible to them only;

"And whereas, the findings of these conventions constitute a mandate to their official representatives to take immediate action to complete such organization;

"And further, believing that such steps would also be in full accord with the awakened public conscience of the Dominion;

"Therefore, be it resolved by this, the provincial committee, that we proceed to perfect a provincial organization to co-operate with and co-ordinate the efforts of the various constituency committees in the nomination and election of representatives to the parliament of Canada."

It was also decided "That we ask the executive to take steps to put into operation a subscription plan, similar to the one adopted in Alberta, for the raising of immediate funds for political organization and propaganda."

The provisional executive was instructed to arrange for a provincial convention to be held as soon after harvest as practicable, and on motion of C. C. Stoliker, adjourned.

For Justice to Agriculture

May I trespass on your valuable space to discuss a paragraph I saw in a Montreal paper, under the caption, Work and Save. Those words are from no less a personage than the retiring Dominion finance minister. Perhaps it may be well to quote a portion of the paragraph before discussing same. "Thrift and hard work," Sir Thomas White said, "were the only remedies for the high cost of living. There must be," he said, "increase of production, especially increased farm production. The remedy is to increase production and reduce consumption. These are the remedies, just simple thrift and hard work."

If Sir Thomas was as willing to help to increase farm production as he is to tender advice, he could easily have found an economic solution that would increase farm production. He had a golden opportunity to considerably help the good work of farm production when bringing down his budget in the House of Commons. But did he? He completely ignored the Farmers' Platform, wherein is to be found a way of solving the problem of greater production.

"As a body, farmers are under an everlasting obligation to him for the splendid reduction he obtained—on request mind you—from the railway companies on implement freight rates." Wonderful concession! Sir Thomas lays great emphasis on the need for greater farm production, when he says, "especially increased farm production." By this he implies that agriculture is the most important industry upon which the nation has to depend; and yet he coolly ignored that essential industry when he brought down his budget.

"Work and save," he says. The saying deserves popularity. Were the situation not so serious for us we would regard the saying as a joke. In 1911 we got a crop; in 1912 a little; in 1913 less; and in 1914 nothing. In 1915 we got a good crop; in 1916 we had a good crop, but it was rusted; in 1917 a poor crop; in 1918 a still poorer one; and

Continued on Page 46

SUMMER TOURIST FARES

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CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Co-operative Grain Growers

Mr. Henry Herbert Stevens, M.P. of Vancouver Centre, is an old party servant. He has been engaged recently in a subtle little flank movement, a kind of minor operation, without committing general headquarters to more than a seeming casual interest in it.

Public attention has been much directed towards the evidence of profiteering and stock-watering by privileged interests in Canada. The parliamentary committee on the cost of living has been bringing out some embarrassing examples of syndicalism, tariff-protected, such as the 300 odd per cent. of the textile syndicate.

On the crest of the wave of virtuous indignation raised by the cost of living evidence, the member for Vancouver Centre would seem to have been inspired to bring the co-operative enterprise of the United Grain Growers similarly before the public under the shadow of alleged profiteering. But the organized farmers, with 35,000 or more shareholders in their co-operative industries, have nothing to hide from the public. They have a well-managed organization; profits paid to shareholders are limited to ten per cent., and 100 shares at \$25 each is the limit that any one shareholder may acquire.

It is part of the policy of the United Grain Growers to get good men at the head of their co-operative enterprises, and to pay them well. Under the presidency of T. A. Crerar, a sound business has been built up for the benefit of the organized farmers. According to the evidence given by Rice-Jones, general manager of the United Grain Growers Company, before the cost of living committee yesterday, the company in 1917 had a turnover of \$2,416,726 on coal, flour and apples—delivered through their elevator warehouses in car-load lots—and on the business they made a gross profit of slightly over seven per cent. On farm machinery, the company made a gross profit of 21 per cent.; on lumber, about 11 per cent.

But the grain growers also have a big co-operative grain-handling business. Mr. Stevens, M.P., seems to have been inspired, in the light of recent events, to send the impression abroad that the United Grain Growers were in the profiteering syndicalist class in their grain operations. The co-operative grain growers have an elevator leased from the Canadian Pacific Railway at Fort William. Mr. Stevens worked it out that the net earnings of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, through this leased elevator, amounted to 187 per cent.; he arrived at this profiteering percentage by allowing \$100,000 as working capital for the elevator. But J. A. Maharg pointed out, during a discussion of the question in the house last Thursday, that approximately \$900,000 should be allowed as the cost of a 2,000,000 bushel elevator; and if this were taken into account the net earnings would be approximately 20 per cent. instead of 187 per cent. as stated by Mr. Stevens.

Mr. Crerar answered that Mr. Stevens' figures were not according to the facts, and he gave the actual profits made by the co-operative grain company, as follows: 1912-13, 15.01 per cent.; 1913-14, 14.50 per cent.; 1914-15, 11.46 per cent.; 1915-16, 30.01 per cent.; 1916-17, 22.25 per cent.

Mr. Stevens tried to make much out of the charge that the Grain Growers' Grain Company made profits out of selling the "overages" of the grain handled in their elevator. But the animus of this attempt to discredit co-operative enterprise seemed to come out when the old party member thus overreached himself. Mr. Crerar pointed out that overages in the Canadian government elevator were much higher. In 1916-17, he said, there were 16,500,000 bushels of grain in the Grain Growers' elevators. Overages were valued at \$132,000. In the government elevator, there were 23,000,000 bushels of grain; overages valued at \$331,000.

Mr. Crerar, president of the co-operative company, pertinently asked why the Grain Growers' elevator had been singled out for attention. If there were any criticism which could be directed against the Grain Growers, it could be

Continued on last column

The Farmers' Market

Office of United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, August 9, 1919.

WHEAT.—The personnel of the new grain board has been announced and work will be commenced immediately on the details of the handling of the new crop. It is expected that there will be no delay to the marketing of new crop grain.

OATS.—There have been active markets this week, and some sharp fluctuations in prices. Early in the week there was a break, due to the announcement that the U.S. government was about to sell large quantities of army supplies. This was only temporary and on the reaction prices went much higher. Besides the advance in futures, cash premiums advanced also, so that cash prices are now several cents up from a week ago.

BARLEY.—Exporters have been absorbing offerings steadily, and with keen competition prices have gone much higher. Offerings are quite moderate.

FLAX.—The market is fairly steady and firm. Prices are slightly higher and light offerings are readily taken at market prices.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	1	5	6	7	8	9	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—								
Oct.								
Dec.								
Barley—								
Oct.								
Dec.								
Flax—								
Oct.								

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending August 6 was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Moose Jaw	Wheat	3,151	56,744	39,092
"	Oats	1,675	17,067	171,209
"	Barley			7,292
"	Flax			3,943
"	Rye			1,763
Saskatoon	Wheat	7,042	25,280	64,011
"	Oats	14,607	35,307	106,937
"	Barley	1,298		5,629
"	Flax			

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, Aug. 6.

OATS.—Firm, with a good demand; No. 3 whites mainly September price to half cent over; choice, 1 cent over, and transit 2 to 3 cents over. No. 3 white closed to 59 to 70 cents; No. 4 white oats at 64 to 68 cents.

RYE.—Demand good, market steady; No. 2 at September price to half cent under. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.45 to \$1.46. Receipts today, 37 cars; last year, 20 cars. Shipments today, 8 cars; last year, 3 cars.

BARLEY.—Market up 4 to 5 cents, with demand active; offerings moderate. Price closed at \$1.13 to \$1.33.

FLAXSEED.—Steady, with a good demand; No. 1 spot Duluth September price to 2 cents over. No. 1 seed closed at \$6.00 to \$6.02, on spot and to arrive.

The Livestock Market

United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, for the week ending, August 9, 1919, as follows: Cattle, 4,957; sheep and lambs, 207; calves, 542; hogs, 3,164.

The run of stock on this market has dropped off a little during the week, probably to be accounted for by the rains in the West, and also that many of the farmers are busy harvesting. The market for good to choice butcher cattle has been strong throughout the week, the common and medium stuff selling just about the same. There has also been a good demand for stockers and feeders, but the market has been a little erratic at times owing to the state of affairs in the States caused by strikes, riots, etc., and the market this week is therefore a little weaker as far as the southern demand is concerned. We believe, however, that all good grades of butcher cattle will be in demand next week, and we do not see any reason why prices should not continue at least steady on the good stuff. The sheep and lamb market continues dull and we advise holding these back for a short time at least.

Up to the time of writing no hogs have been sold since Thursday as the packers are trying to put hogs down a dollar and a quarter. All hogs are therefore being held in the hopes that higher prices may be reached, as the highest bid on selects since Thursday is 22 cents.

We would continue to remind our shippers of the absolute necessity of having a health certificate accompany every cattle shipment, seeing that same is turned into Government Health Inspector's office, Union Stock Yards, upon arrival so that your cattle will be unloaded and yarded into "clean area" pens where feed and water will be waiting for them.

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	Tf1	Tf2	Tf3
Fixed Year ago	224	221	217	214	199	190	214	212	208
Year ago	221	218	215	209	194	185	215	212	207

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, August 4 to August 9 inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS ExFd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Ref.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Aug. 4	Holiday													
5	181	83	80	81	79	76	132	127			600	595	492	135
6	182	87	84	85	83	80	133	133			600	501	501	140
7	182	88	85	86	84	81	133	133			600	499	490	140
8														
9		91	89	89	88	86	141	139	131	131	605		500	140
Week ago	180	87	84	84	82	79	136	131			600	507		150
Year ago	185						125	120			417			

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:—

Butcher Cattle	
Extra choice steers	\$11.00 to \$12.50
Choice heavy steers	10.00 to 11.00
Medium to good steers	9.00 to 10.50
Fair to medium steers	8.00 to 8.75
Common to fair steers	6.00 to 7.50
Choice fat heifers	8.50 to 9.50
Good to choice cows	8.00 to 9.50
Fair to good cows	6.00 to 7.75
Canner and cutter cows	4.50 to 5.75
Best fat oxen	7.00 to 8.00
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 6.75
Fat weighty bulls	7.00 to 8.00
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 6.75
Fat lambs	10.00 to 12.00
Sheep	7.00 to 10.00
Veal calves	7.50 to 10.00

Stockers and Feeders	
Choice, weighty good-colored feeders	\$ 9.00 to \$ 9.50
Common to good stockers and feeders	7.00 to 8.50
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 75.00

SOUTH ST. PAUL

Aug. 7.—Estimated receipts at the Union Stock Yards today: Cattle, 3,000; calves, 1,000; hogs, 4,500; sheep 1,000; horses, 7; cars, 214.

CATTLE.—With a moderate run here today cattle values held steady. Prices on good killers and feeders have advanced 25 cents to 50 cents and in spots this week, but inferior kinds have not benefited. No good dry-fed heaves were on hand today and aside from a showing of ordinary natives, a quota of Canadian and Dakota stock of fair merits comprised bulk of offerings. Veal calves advanced 50 cents again to a \$16.50 top with seconds at \$13.50.

SHEEP.—Few sheep or lambs had been sold at the middle of the forenoon session, but bidding from the start was fully steady, with top lambs around \$14.75 and ewes up to 8.00.

EDMONTON

This week's receipts: Cattle, 2,198; hogs, 741; sheep, 81, with heaviest receipts to date. Market held steady on all classes of good cattle. Demand good on everything, with new buyers on market. Prospects are for a steady demand on fat cattle and feeders, and stockers of good color. No change in price. Hog receipts heavier; demand keen at 24 cents all week. Sheep receipts light; small demand.

EGGS AND POULTRY

MONTREAL.—Quiet; jobbing specials, 62 cents; extras, 57 to 58 cents; ones, 50 to 52 cents; twos, 44 cents. Live poultry in liberal supply; broilers, 35 to 37 cents; fowl, 26 to 30 cents; ducks, 18 to 20 cents; turkeys, 30 to 32 cents.

TORONTO.—Track shippers receiving 48 cents; jobbers offering country stores 46 cents, cases returned.

WINNIPEG.—Market unsettled; receipts becoming lighter; slight improvement in quality noted. Jobbers paying from 42 to 45 cents, loss off, cases free; some firms reported paying as high as 47 cents. Jobbing and retail prices unchanged.

REGINA AND MOOSE JAW.—Market weak; receipts light and of poor quality; jobbers quote 42 to 43 cents, cases included; jobbing, 48 cents; retailing 50 cents.

EDMONTON.—Receipts light; dealers paying graded price; extras, 46 cents; ones, 42 cents; twos, 38 cents; straight receipts, 40 cents; cracks out, 45 cents. Next week's price likely to be 47 cents delivered. Poultry: live fowl, 19 to 20 cents; chickens, 25 to 30 cents; ducks, 20 to 25 cents. Eggs, retail, extras, 60 cents; ones, 50 to 55 cents.

CALGARY.—Trade quote 45 cents for extras; ones, 42 cents; twos, 38 cents; or \$12.50 to \$13.00; straight receipts, 40 cents and cracks out, delivered, retail 55 to 60 cents. Poultry: live fowl, 20 cents; chickens, 30 cents; ducks, 35 cents.

VANCOUVER.—Eggs, 61 to 64 cents straight country points, some buying on grade; extras, 63 cents; ones, 62 cents; twos, 52 cents; wholesale to retail, extras, 66 cents; ones, 64 cents; twos, 54 cents; retail, extras, 70 cents; ones, 68 cents; twos, 60 cents; mixed grades, 65 cents to 70 cents. Poultry: live, wholesale, broilers, 22 to 25 cents; springs, 30 to 35

Live Poultry Wanted

NOTE.—We prepay crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan

Prices for Live Weight are as follows:

Hens	23-25c
Fat Hens, 5 lbs. and over	26c
Turkeys	27c
Broilers	35c
Old Roosters	20c
Eggs	44c
Butter	43c
Young Ducks	20c

Prices good until next issue. These prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

ROYAL PRODUCE TRADING CO.
97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Live Poultry and Eggs WANTED

Old Hens 23c-25c
Spring Chickens, 2 1/2 up

Highest Market Price

Old Roosters, any age	20c
Ducks, old	25c
Young Ducks	Highest Market Price
Turkeys	26c-28c
Geese	25c
Eggs	40c

We prepay crates and cases to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Money orders mailed daily. Write for prices. Goods must be in good marketable condition.

Standard Produce Co.
43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

Live Poultry Wanted

We would request our customers to ship all their Poultry to us in the near future at any time—any amount they have for sale.

PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

Hens, in good condition	22c-25c
Hens, real fat	25c
Roosters, any age	20c
Turkeys, in good condition	25c
Geese	20c
Old Ducks	20c
Young Ducks	25c
Spring Chickens	30c
Strictly Fresh Eggs	45c

All prices quoted, F.O.B. Winnipeg

We are supplying crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, express charges prepaid by us. Money orders mailed daily. Prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

Siskind Tannenbaum Grocery Co.
465 FITCHARD AVE. WINNIPEG

cents; fowl, 25 to 30 cents; ducks, 30 cents; wholesale to retail, dressed, broilers, 38 to 40 cents; springs, 40 to 45 cents; fowl, 35 to 40 cents; retail, broilers, 45 to 55 cents; springs, 60 to 65 cents; fowl, 55 to 60 cents; ducks, 60 cents. Supply: fresh poultry limited; demand strong.

NEW YORK.—Irregular; current extras, 54 to 55 cents; firsts, 47 to 50 cents.

CHICAGO.—Firsts, 41 to 42 cents; storage packed, firsts, 43 to 44 cents.

Co-operative Grain Growers—contd

directed against the government also for the operation of its elevators.

It is one of those strange coincidences, peculiar to this government, that Mr. Crerar's services to the co-operative enterprise of the United Grain Growers have just come under fire from Unionist party trenches since he resigned from office, to rejoin the ranks of democracy in Canada. There is a feeling abroad that the source of Mr. Stevens' inspiration is not 100 miles removed from Parliament Hill, in trying to discredit the United Grain Growers. But as a flank attack on the Canadian farmers' co-operative movement, and on the democratic leader of the movement, Mr. Stevens' effort is more than a failure. Public opinion is quite able to penetrate the government spokesman's smoke screen; and Mr. Crerar, who gave up a salary of \$15,000 a year as president of the United Grain Growers, to serve the people of Canada during the war, stands out the more in public esteem as an able administrator with a clean record.—Ottawa Citizen, June 28.

No Motor is Better Than its Spark Plugs

You may have the best motor in the world, but it cannot produce maximum power without efficient spark plugs. On the same principle a spark plug is no better than its insulator which although a seemingly insignificant part of your motor or engine, must withstand the same hammering blows of gas explosions and the same rapid expansion as the steel cylinder in which it is placed. That is where 3450 insulators in



Champion Dependable Spark Plugs

demonstrate their Superiority

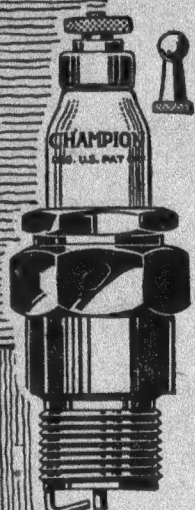
3450 separate experiments have produced in Champion insulators a material so much like steel in its ability to take the hardest kind of punishment that it is practically indestructible.

Do you wonder that four out of five gasoline motors and engines have Champion Plugs as standard equipment?

There is a type of Champion Plug that will enable your motor or engine to maintain its highest efficiency no matter what its make or what it is used for. Any spark plug with "Champion" on the insulator is guaranteed to give you satisfactory service.

Sold wherever Motor Supplies are sold.

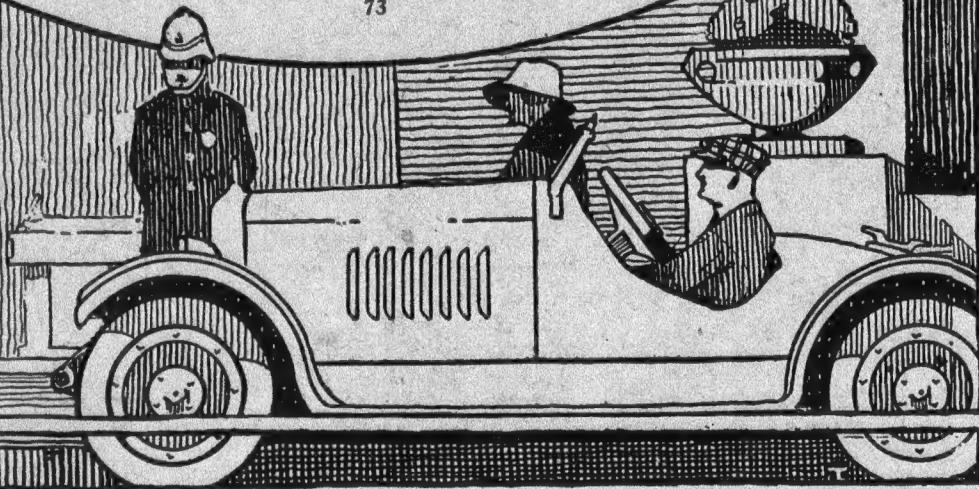
Champion Spark Plug Co.,
of Canada Limited
Windsor, Ontario



"Heavy Stone" B 13, 1/2 in.
B 43, 1/2-18. B 53, 1/2-Long.
Price \$1.25

Ball terminal when specified, otherwise regular knurl nut.

73



Put something by for a sunny day!

WHEN the horizon brightens with an opportunity that may lead to your success and prosperity, do not let it find you unready to take it on.

Through lack of capital, many men have been forced to see their opportunities pass—in many cases all that was required was a very small sum to invest.

A few dollars saved each week or month, deposited to your credit in a savings account at The Bank of Toronto, with the interest it earns, will soon accumulate to a substantial sum. Have it ready when the call comes for your venture.

Your savings account is invited.

THOMAS F. HOW, GEN. MANAGER

THE BANK OF TORONTO

J. W. DURNO, Livestock Auctioneer

MIDWAY SALES STABLES, CALGARY, ALTA.

Have a wide connection among breeders throughout Western Canada. Specialise in selling pure-bred stock. If you are arranging a sale write me early for dates, as I sell nearly every day in the year. Rates reasonable. Satisfaction assured. Horses for sale privately, or by auction. Sales: MONDAYS AND TUESDAYS.

Sheep and Horses For Sale

Oxford, Shropshire and Lincoln Pure-bred and Grade Rams, Grade Oxford and Shropshire Breeding Ewes, all ages; in lots to suit purchasers. Also, matched teams of Horses, broken and unbroken, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds.

JAMES D. WILSON, Maple Creek, Sask.

For Justice to Agriculture

Continued from Page 44

now, in 1919 we are completely dried out without the prospect of seed or feed.

Is Such Advice Needed?

Do we need advice such as Sir Thomas tenders? From 1915 to 1919 we got two out of five crops, and, consequently, we have no alternative but to work and save.

In another portion of the paragraph, Sir Thomas said, "We should increase production and so far as we can get people to do it, diminish expenditure." Sir Thomas is a wise bird. See how nicely he lays his finger on the very thing that militates against production—expenditure. However, he does not inform us as to how expenditure is to be diminished.

If he would carefully study the Farmers' Platform, he would find therein valuable suggestions as to how expenditure can be reduced. Again he says, "Increase production and reduce consumption." I wonder how his bill of fare would compare with that of a farmer? His idea is to have the poor farmer and workman slave and starve, so that the "sirs" and "barons" may revel in luxury. He helps to protect the monopolies by encircling them with a tariff wall; or at least keeping them encircled. If there is any class of people needs protection in this country it is the poor, struggling farmer, and yet he is the very one that is opposed to the vicious principle.

The manufacturer who receives the protection is assured of a return for his work each year, and he knows the prices he will receive for his product. On the other hand, the farmer is never sure of a return, and when he does get a return, he has to ask the "other fellow" what he will receive for his product. One is faced with certainty and the other with uncertainty, and still it is the one who is assured of a return that is the favored one.

Why such unjust discrimination? Are we still in the dark age, or are we an enlightened people? Grain growers, wake up, and when election time comes around, show by the way you vote that you are determined to see that you get a square deal! "Competition is the life of trade." If we had free trade we would have greater competition with a consequent drop in prices. Free trade calls for efficiency, and if our manufacturers oppose it, they are only proclaiming their inefficiency.

Cause and Effect

What is it that fosters the germ of Bolshevism? Discontent. What causes discontent? The high cost of living. If we are to have a prosperous nation we must first of all have a contented one. It is understandable that where discontent is rampant, there must be impaired efficiency. Cheaper boots, clothing, household necessities, etc., will bring content and a substantial reduction of the tariff is the remedy. Farmers have worked and saved for the last ten years, but still they find that all their thrift has failed to bring about a reduction of the cost of living. It is easy to preach thrift when you are secure in the knowledge that you do not have to practice same.

Grain growers have no desire to cripple the manufacturing industries, but the tariff is slowly but surely killing the basic industry of Canada; and, to my mind, the manufacturer is foolish for he is killing the goose that lays the golden egg. If agriculture is killed, Canada will not need manufacturers, and if it does they will have to compete with the open market.

The existence of the tariff amounts to national suicide. One needs only to travel around this constituency to have this fact borne on the mind. Wake up grain growers, I repeat, and when the time comes send good, honest men to parliament to represent your interests! At the present time liberalism and conservatism have become merged into a thing called unionism, which is a laughable farce in so far as administration goes. Farmers' representatives are the need of the hour, and farmers representatives we must have.

Ardkenneth, Sask.

HORSES

A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO horses infested with bots and worms is wasted. Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products Company, Brandon, Man. 24

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—PERCHERON AND Belgian mares in foal, also Percheron and Belgian stallions. Terms can be arranged for responsible parties. C. D. Roberts & Sons, 254 Belvidere St., Winnipeg. 19t

BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, WEIGHS 2,000 lbs.; good individual; sound and sure. Cheap for quick sale. G. Greverton Jones, Crossfield, Alta. 32-2

SWINE

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS THAT GO OVER the top. Champion and imported stock. Not all Poland-Chinas are big type. C. A. Hulse Togo, Sask. 13-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY April pigs of extra good breeding, either sex, \$20 and \$25 each. L. W. Leuschen, Laaburn, Sask. 31-3

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS, select stock; May litters, \$20 each, at 10 weeks. P. Wright & Sons, Myrtle, Man. 31-4

SELLING—WILLOW FARM DUROCS—GILTS to farrow in August, \$100. Few early April pigs, either sex, from litter of 13, weigh 75 to 100 lbs., \$30 to \$35. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alberta 32-2

CHOICE, REGISTERED BERKSHIRES FROM prize-winning stock. May litters; also four choice yearling sows. Prices right. G. C. Hunter, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 33-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SELECTED WEANLINGS, \$20 each. Sire second prize, Toronto. Special easy feeding strain. Robert Young, Millet, Alta. 33-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS from champion prize-winning stock, 6 weeks, \$20 each. Andrew Prentice, Pangman, Sask. 33-2

STOCK—Miscellaneous

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE 3 extra good bulls, one-year-old this month; 6 young cows all in good shape, and good quality; 10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this month. Pony harness and carts always on hand. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Alameda, proprietor. 15t

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN., BREEDER and importer of registered Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale, all ages, both sexes. 19t

FOR SALE—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE boars and sows; two Shorthorn bulls, one Ayrshire bull; Early Ohio seed potatoes. A. D. McDonald & Son, Napinka, Man. 17t

DOGS

WILL HAVE FOR SALE TWO LITTERS REGISTERED Russian pups, all males, \$25 each, females, \$15; white and orange or white and fawn. Parents both good killers, very fast. Order early as I generally have not enough to go around. W. C. Davis, Box 161, Springdale, Sask. 31-3

BEAR, DEER, WOLF, FOX HOUNDS. Illustrated catalog free. Rookwood Kennels, Lexington, Ky. 32-4

SELLING—WOLFHOOUND PUPS, 12 WEEKS. Parents fast and sure killers. C. B. Mason, Glendinning, Man. 32-4

PAIR MALE WOLFHOOUND PUPS, FOUR months old, parents fast and good killers. For quick sale \$15 pair. Box 14, Guernsey, Sask. 32-4

FOR SALE—WOLFHOOUND PUPS, THREE months old, from very fast dogs and good killers, \$12 a pair. Fred Wimer, Canora, Sask. 33-3

FIVE REGISTERED COLLIE PUPS, MALES \$15, females, \$10. D. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 33-3

PRODUCE

WANTED—LIVE SPRING CHICKENS, 1919 hatch; young ducks, 1919 hatch; good butter and new laid eggs; beef hides, calf skins. E. Kirby, City Market, Saskatoon. 32-5

RABBITS

FOR SALE—BLACK AND WHITE RABBITS and white rabbits, \$1.00 per pair. D. King, Perdue, Sask. 32-5

POULTRY

S.C. BROWN LEGHORN YEARLING HENS, good layers, prize winners, \$2.00. Require room. R. Stevens, Fleming, Sask. 33-2

SELLING—FISHER'S HEAVY LAYING STRAIN S.C. W. Leghorn Cockerels, middle of April hatch, for \$2.50 each, express prepaid on 2 or more. No pullets for sale less than \$4.00 each. This ad. will not appear again. Karl Kleist, Laird, Sask. 33-2

SEED GRAIN

SELLING—FALL RYE, GROWN 1918, TWO dollars bushel, bags extra. W. G. Fitzgerald, Grenfell, Sask. 31-4

SELLING—FALL RYE. GOOD CLEAN STOCK. Car-load lot or bagged in small lots. Price \$2.00 bushel; bags 55 cents extra. Seabrook Bros., Plunkett, Sask. 32-2

WINTER RYE, \$2.40 PER BUSHEL, IN COTTON sacks, shipment September first. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 33-3

WANTED—CAR LOAD FALL RYE. QUOTE price, f.o.b. your station. Wm. Hanson, Box 62, Tessier, Sask. 33-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 40t

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALUMINUM, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral, \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 16 eggs, \$2.00 doz.; 30, \$3.00; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful Catalogue Free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 8t

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Seven Cents Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type of display lines will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARM LANDS

BRITISH COLUMBIA—WE HAVE AN UP-TO-date list of fruit farms in the Okanagan; dairy farms, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in the Fraser Valley and Cariboo. Write for full particulars. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Offices also at Chilliwack, Cloverdale. 21t

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg 31-4

FOR SALE—WELL IMPROVED FARM, SOUTH half-section nine, Township four, Range 18, four and one-half miles from Ninga, Man. Price, \$30 per acre, easy terms. For further particulars apply W. P. Service, Ninga, Man. 31-4

FOR LIST OF FARM LANDS FOR SALE IN the Portage la Prairie and Oakville district, write, S. J. Newman, Real Estate Agent, Portage la Prairie, Man. 31-8

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 26-4

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF farm or unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 33-3

186-ACRE STATE ROAD FARM, STOCK, TOOLS, crops, 2 miles thriving town, near large city, milk sold at door; 125 acres productive tillage, wire fenced pasture, estimated 300 cords wood, 20,000 feet timber; fruit orchards. Extra good 10-room house, big stock barn, second barn, tool, hog, four poultry houses, etc. Owner retiring; includes for quick sale 5 cows, poultry, mowing machines, long list tools, wagons, harness, crops; \$4,500 gets all, easy terms. Details this money-maker page 33, Catalogue Bargains, 19 States, copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 208 B.G., Plymouth Building, Minneapolis. 33-3

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo. 33-8

SHEEP

SHEEP, GOOD GRADE BREEDING EWES and lambs sired by the best of Shropshire, Oxford and Suffolk rams. There is no better investment than sheep. For sale by Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 32-6

SELLING—CHOICE EWES AND LAMBS, ONE to four-year-old ewes, Oxford and Shropshire rams. G. S. Hawkins, Pasqua, Sask. 32-6

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE ram, two shear, \$40 for quick sale. Thos. Crick, Viceroy, Sask. 33-2

CATTLE

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREEDERS of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale. 42t

WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLED CATTLE, Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn. Bulls for sale. 42t

\$3,000, ANY SATISFACTORY TERMS, BUYS 30 cows in calf, 19 calves and yearlings, one Durham bull, weight 2,200 pounds. Or would like to hear from farmer with accommodation to winter these. Sarles Bros., Cereal, Alberta. 32-2

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD GOOD GRADE CATTLE and colts. G. G. Fowler, Gravelbourg, Sask. 32-2

SELLING—HOLSTEIN BULL, YEARLING, ELIGIBLE to registry, \$75. Bargain. Box 14, Cut Knife, Sask. 32-2

ALEX. JOHNSTON, KELLOE, MAN. BREEDER of Holstein cattle. Herd headed by a son of Finnerde King May Fayne, brother to Finnerde Holingen Fayne, who, as a three-year-old, held the world's record over all ages and breeds for yearly production of butter. Bulls, including one ready for service, from official record cows, for sale. 33-3

AYRSHIRE BULL, REGISTERED, NINE months old, splendidly marked and developed, grandson to Ness's International champion, Hobland Masterpiece. Price \$100 for quick sale. Also Ayrshire cow, large, quiet, coming seven years old, easy milker, registered, price \$140. R. H. Hamilton, Brookings, Sask. 33-3

FOR SALE—SMALL HERD 20 GRADE SHORT-horn heifers, two to five years, 10 yearlings, 10 calves, pure-bred bull, three years old. Apply John Chant, Maple Creek, Sask. 33-2

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

SAVE BIG MONEY ON LUMBER—WRITE today for our "Mill direct to user" prices before ordering elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Shipped anywhere. Davies Construction Company, Vancouver, B.C. 33-6

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAMARAC and willow fence posts. Write for car-load prices, delivered. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta. 33-6

HAY AND FEED

WANTED—CAR OATS NOW; MORE October delivery. Hay wanted November. Ruddell Grain Growers' Association, C. A. Morrison. 32-3

FOR SALE—ABOUT 30 TONS UPLAND HAY. What offers, f.o.b. Cut Knife. J. Colpitts, Cut Knife, Sask. 32-3

WANTED—A CAR LOAD OF OAT SHEAVES or baled hay. Lewis Carpenter, Vidora, Sask. 33-2

Profitable Experience in Selling Sheep



Mr. T. A. Somerville, of Hartney, Man., sent us a classified advertisement for Oxford Down sheep, which started in our issue of September

18, 1918, and was run every week. On October 30 Mr. Somerville wrote saying, "Continue my ad, it has sure given me good returns." On November 27 he wrote again saying, "Please discontinue at once as I am sold out of 1917 and 1918 offerings. I am highly satisfied in every respect with the increased business and customers that my ad. in The Guide brought me this year. Wishing your valuable paper every success."

HE RAN THIS AD.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN rams, shearlings; also lambs sired by imported buck. For prices and show records write or phone. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 12 times, 26 words at 5c, \$15.60

TIMES AND COST

HE IS NOT THE ONLY ONE

Mr. Jas. M. Ewens, Bethany, Man., advertising Grade sheep, says, "I do not have to advertise in any other paper as I can sell anything I have for sale by advertising in The Guide."

Mr. E. Schwartz, Ituna, Sask., advertising Grade sheep, says, "Received over a dozen enquiries. The man who got the sheep took the first train and bought the lot."

There Are Good Reasons Why The Guide Produces Results

First—The Guide does more to promote interest in and encourage results for the classified advertisers than any other farm paper in Western Canada; Secondly—The Guide carries the most classified advertising in this field; and you know most people refer most to the paper carrying the most advertising; Thirdly—The Guide has the largest farm journal circulation in Western Canada and a low rate in proportion.

If We Can Do It For Them We Can Do It For You

The rate is economical—Seven Cents a Word, payable in advance.

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

FARM MACHINERY

SELLING—25-H.P. INTERNATIONAL TITAN and one six-furrow John Deere plow, one J. I. Case 32-54 steel separator, used two summers, first-class condition. A. Myerhofer, Starbuck, Manitoba. 31-3

PEERLESS GEAR OILER PREVENTS CUTTING, saves oil, labor. Fits any tractor. Get your tractor equipment from Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 32-2

FOR SALE—1918 MODEL AVERY IN FIRST class condition, \$950; 4-disc Emerson power-lift plow, \$250. R. L. Myers, Estlin, Sask. 30-4

FOR SALE—30-60 TITAN, 36-60 JOHN GOODISON 8-furrow P & O plow with both bottoms. Snap. \$2,500. Geo. McDonald, Box 120, Fleming, Sask. 32-2

SELLING—HART-PARR 30-60, 37-60 SEPARATOR, eight-frame Cookshutt plows, both bottoms; cook car, oil tank. Thornton & Minton, Dollard, Sask. 32-2

FOR SALE—40-62 WATERLOO SEPARATOR in A1 condition. New Langdon feeder on full line belting and 120 ft 8 in. drive belt. Will sell at bargain. Mossman Bros., Yorkton, Sask. 32-2

FOR SALE—ONE 45-70 H.P. MARSHALL tractor, in the best of working condition. Will exchange for cattle. Hughes & Co., Brandon, Man. 32-4

FOR SALE—AVERY SEPARATOR, SIZE 42-64, in good condition. Will exchange for cattle. Hughes & Co., Brandon, Man. 32-4

SELLING—GREAT WEST SEPARATOR, 36 x 60 with Garden City feeder, used only 80 days. Kept under cover. Price \$150. A snap. P. B. Peterson, Midale, Sask. 32-2

FOR SALE—WATERLOO 30-HORSE STEAM engine, 40-62 separator, John Deere gang plow, 10 stubble eight-breaker bottom, tanks, cook car; all in good order, \$2,500 for quick sale. Box 73, Delisle, Sask. 32-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE COMPLETE THRESHING outfit, 40-64 Advance separator. Will sell separately either end. J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask. 32-2

FOR SALE—12-25 WATERLOO-BOY KEROSENE tractor. Nearly new. H. Blachford, Colonsay, Sask. 33-2

SELLING—STEAM TRACTOR, 20-H.P. \$1,000. H. Porter, Starview, Sask. 33-2

FOR SALE—E 63 McLAUGHLIN TOURING car, has been used as demonstrator only. Will trade for cattle. Apply Gibb, Brown & Odell Ltd., Hanna, Alta. 33-2

SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER OUTFIT, 36 x 53 steel separator and 25-H.P. engine ready to thresh. Box 189, Russell, Man. 33-2

WANTED—HART-PARR MASTER DEFERENTIAL gear for 30-60. Second hand. State condition. Box 76, Preeceville, Sask. 33-2

SELLING—BEAVER TRACTOR 12-24, NEARLY new, three-furrow slat-bottom plow, cheap for cash. Chas. Clews, Pangman, Sask. 33-2

SELLING—ONE COMPLETE THRESHING outfit, consisting of 25 H.P. George White & Sons steam engine and one 36 x 64 Aultman-Taylor separator, one Stewart sheaf loader and one new steel tank, also one wagon. All thoroughly overhauled and in running order. Jas. R. Stewart, Gladstone, Man. 33-3

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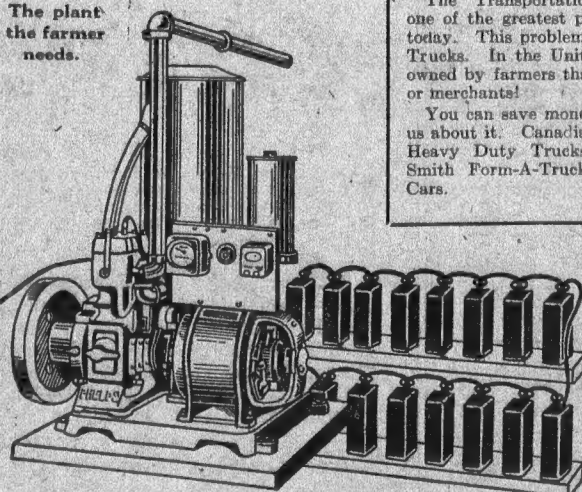
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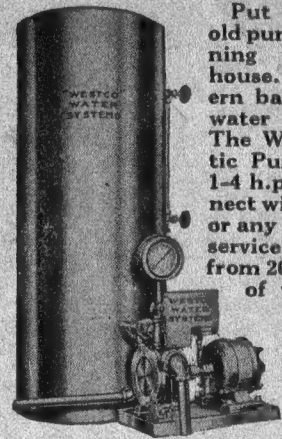


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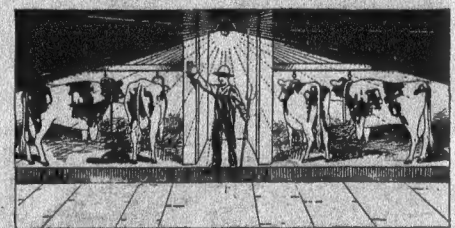


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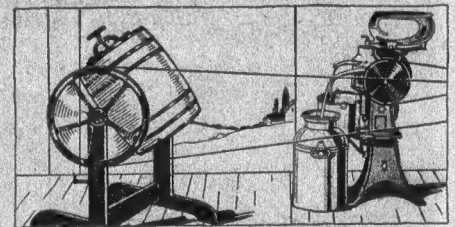
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